

THE *Country* GUIDE

In This Issue . . .

- Year End Review
- Christmas Is for Secrets
- Carnival Costumes

VOL 77 #12

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
EDMONTON ALTA 357
NOV 59 0324146
RC



DECEMBER
1958

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
EDMONTON ALTA 357
NOV 59 0324146
RC



Norman
Ruckwell

His is not to wonder why
His is but to find and buy
He who sticks to shopping list
Is most likely to be kissed

☺ 'Course, in this case, men agree
Red Rose is mighty good tea!



Pick the package
with the lovely
RED ROSE

Distributed by Brooke Bond Tea



Over 150 million cups enjoyed
every day throughout the world.

An \$85 Christmas Tree

by KERRY WOOD

WHAT happens if you own land near town, land that is adorned with a good stand of spruce trees?

You worry every December, when family men armed with axes invade woodlands in the fair name of Christmas. They want to cut their own trees, and a percentage of them don't care a hoot if the property is private.

We used to suffer. We had five acres a mile from town, part of the slopes heavily grown with young spruces. Businessmen sent their delivery trucks to our place to get trees for decorating their stores, and without a by-your-leave. One truckload of 75 trees was loaded, when our dog gave the alarm and an investigation was made. The driver thought it was a big joke; the store-manager thought it was a joke too, and only apologized after a law-suit was threatened.

We lost an average of 100 trees a year, most of them the 5' to 8' spruces just nicely established. My neighbor to the north had more land and estimated his yearly loss at over 200 trees. The farmer to the south had a full quarter-section; he didn't bother to count the hundreds stolen from his property every December. Although we all posted our lands against tree-cutting, vandal-natured people were after trees close to town and didn't care if they had to climb through posted fences.

Finally we moved from that holding, and now it is our turn to wonder where to get a tree at Christmas-time. Sometimes we drive 60 miles to the back-bush, to a road allowance where small trees are soon to be bulldozed and destroyed when the grade is widened. Mostly we buy from farmers who have developed a modest tree trade every December.

THE destruction goes on, and we got proof of this one Christmas Day. A friend phoned to ask how he could save a mutilated tree. He had bought five acres of land a few miles from town on a scenic bank of the river. He bought this land because it was nicely grown with lovely trees, mostly 50' to 70' spruces.

"They didn't cut down those big trees? I asked.

"Come out and see for yourself."

"He wasn't fooling. The vandals had chopped down three of the largest trees to carry away the bushy tops. Two other large spruce had been hacked with axes, but not cut through. My friend was busy with a can of tar, painting over the raw axe-wounds in hopes of saving the trees.

There doesn't seem to be any remedy for the annual Christmas tree vandalism by otherwise good citizens. Except that some magistrates have worked out a punishment-fitting-the-crime for those culprits the police manage to catch in the stealing act. In addition to a \$25 basic fine, one Alberta magistrate adds \$5 for every foot of the stolen tree. Thus one family man who wanted a big Christmas tree had to pay \$85 for a spruce pilfered on private land — and the police didn't allow him to keep it! ✓

THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm and Home
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue



EVERETT BRIGGS,
one of the panel
chairmen.

- **FRANK OPINIONS** on Vertical Integration and Quota Marketing by two Ontario panels are reported by Don Baron in "Where is Marketing Headed?"—page 16.

- **CHRISTMAS SPECIALS** in this issue include two stories, pages 35 and 40; also "God Bless Them!" page 14; "Christmas Cranberries" page 42; and "Carnival Time" page 45.

BUOYANT DEMAND for livestock, but higher farm costs and marketing margins, and mediocre field crop production, are some of the factors considered by Philip J. Thair in The Guide's Farm Review for 1958—see page 13.

Features

Farm Review for 1958—by Philip J. Thair	13
God Bless Them!—by Eva Luoma	14
One Breeds—the Other Feeds—by Don Baron	15
Better Spuds on the Way—by D. H. Dabbs	15
Where Is Marketing Headed?	16
The Father-Son Team—by J. C. Gilson	17
A Salute to B.C.	18

Short Features

An \$85. Christmas Tree	2	Sprayer for Ear Corn	28
Through Field and Wood	20	Not What—But How Much	30
Sons Have Stake in Farm's Success	21	Ice-Free Drinking Fountain	31
Grain Feeding and Quality	22	Rural Route Letter	50
Going Bigger to Make It Pay	23	The Tillers	50
Hay Wafers Easy to Handle	26	A Giraffe Clothes Stand	51

News and Views

Editorial Comment	4	Guideposts	8
Letters	5	Farm Organizations	10
Weather Forecast	6	Under the Peace Tower	11
What's Happening	7		

Farm Practice

Livestock	21	Horticulture	28
Dairying	23	Poultry	30
Workshop	24	What's New	31
Soils and Crops	26	Farm Mechanics	31

Fiction

Christmas is for Secrets—by Norma Jean Beck	35
One More Angel—by Marion Ullmark	40

Home and Family

Christmas Cranberries Accent Festive Tables—by <i>Gwen Leslie</i>		42	
Feeding Bags for Birds	42	Patterns	45
We Rediscover Christmas	43	Sewing	45
Young People	44	Boy and Girl	46

COVER: It is Christmas Eve, the family is together, the tree is decorated, some well-loved story is told, and we are at peace. This is the theme of our cover picture, summing up our wishes to everyone this Christmas—Miller Services photo.

Editor: LORNE HURD

Associate Editor: RICHARD COBB

Field Editors:

CLIFF FAULKNER, Western Canada
DON BARON, Eastern Canada

Home and Family Section:

Associate Editors:

ELVA FLETCHER
GWEN LESLIE

Printed and published by The Public Press Ltd. President: J. E. BROWNLEE, Q.C.
Publisher and Managing Director: R. C. BROWN Business Manager: J. S. KYLE
Circulation Manager: G. B. WALLACE Advertising Manager: R. J. HORTON

Head Office: 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 12, Manitoba. Telephone, SPruce 4-1861.
Subscription rate in Canada—50¢ one year; \$1 two years, \$2 five years, \$3 eight years.
Outside Canada—\$1 per year. Single copies 5¢. Authorized by the Postmaster-General,
Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail. Contents are copyrighted.
Non-fiction articles may be reproduced if credit is given to The Country Guide.

Serving Canadian Farmers Since 1882

For 1959

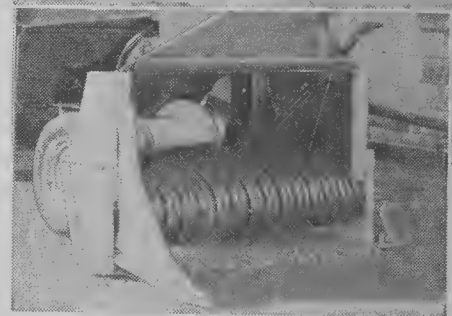
THE NEW IMPROVED Model 'S' McKEE ONE MAN HARVESTER



The McKee harvester needs but one man, but there are always interested farmers around. Shown with the new McKee self-unloading wagon.

Featuring new

- FIVE-FOOT CUT WITH UNDERSLUNG OFF-SET PICK-UP
- QUICK DETACH CUTTER BAR
- AUGER TYPE FEEDING
- DEEP ANGLE SHREDDER KNIVES
- HIGHER CAPACITY DISCHARGE
- QUICK SWITCH PICK-UP HEADS
- OVERALL INCREASED CAPACITY



The five foot cutter bar on the New Model S can be attached or detached in a few minutes. More pick-up teeth, improved feeder mouth design, and power auger, all give tremendous feed handling performance.

The new Model S McKee Harvester still retains all the trouble free features of the previous models, plus many new outstanding advantages which enables it to out-perform them all. A new large 36 inch fan and closed fan housing gives higher capacity loading and unloading with less H.P. than ever before.

You can harvest 2½ to 3 tons of cured hay per hour and blow it to the farthest corner of your highest loft. (It's wonderful for stacking in the open field, too.)

You can cut, shred, and blow green corn to the top of a fifty-foot silo. (New corn knives and ledger plate handle many tons of finely shredded palatable ensilage per day.)

You can quickly transport swathed grain to a separator or pick up combine straw for bedding. (Tremendous air suction at the pick-up gets all the fine chaff ordinarily lost.)

You can switch from hay to corn pick-up in minutes, and the new self-unloading wagon will handle all crops without a fork being lifted.

You need only one machine, one tractor and one man. Think of the savings in depreciation, overhead, repairs, gasoline and labor.

You can produce more beef, get more milk, with shredded hay, grass, and corn than with any other type of roughage. You feed ground grain to your cattle; why not feed roughage that is well shredded for better and complete consumption.

The new Model S McKee Harvester can be purchased now at an off-season discount.

Write to us for the name of the distributor or salesman in your area.

McKEE BROS. LIMITED ELMIRA ONTARIO

Editorials

Love and Learning

THIS is the Christmas season, the one time of year when for a brief interlude there is an almost universal belief among millions of the world's people that it truly is more blessed to give than to receive. It is the time when we give wings to the thought of peace on earth, good will toward men, in defiance of threats of war in this atomic age.

Christmas has been called a mood, a time of wonder, a spirit of faith in life and people. Perhaps it is one or more of such things but mostly it is the spirit of good will, a spirit re-born again in the hearts and minds of men and women. At Christmas, however momentarily, this spirit is made manifest in the warmth of the season's greetings, in the dreams of children, in the timeless beauty of the carols, in the even fleeting vision of peace on earth.

It was Miss Hilda Neatby who in a recent lecture gave voice to the remarks of one writer who had commented that "our rationalists and our materialist demagogues alike having found it relatively easy to de-bamboozle the masses of belief in God, love of neighbors, reason, etc., now find it extremely difficult to bamboozle them into believing or hoping anything . . . the people begin to doubt everyone and anything. What we need is something far deeper . . . what we need is faith, belief in something—for, without belief there is no life."

Her own words are equally meaningful at

this Christmas time. "Europeans achieved a unique greatness and spread their knowledge and civilization over the world because they had a profound belief in their intellectual and spiritual nature and destiny. Why did they give themselves to learning? Not to make H-bombs or sputniks, but in the words of a seventeenth century lover of science, 'Tis the debt of our reason we owe unto God, the homage we pay for not being beasts.' We must renew our education in that spirit, not in fear, but in faith, not in pride but in reverence, in reverence for the truth and goodness that—even with much wrong—we find in our past, and in faith that we can, if we will, make a better future—better than anything yet seen or dreamed of."

This better future can only come as people give of themselves, as they open their hearts and their minds to give expression to the Christmas spirit that embraces love and learning, not only at Christmas but in the months ahead.

This Christmas spirit, described by someone as the love of God in the cradle of our heart and, again, as the heavenly light at which our mind is lit, is the only one that can bring about the realization of peace on earth, good will toward men. It is the daily recognition that peace begins at home, and that it begins with the soul of the individual. V

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to Our Readers

Ottawa Farm Conference

ONE of the most important events in Canadian agriculture each year is the Federal-Provincial Farm Conference. It brings together ministers and senior officials of the Canada Department of Agriculture and the 10 provincial departments, as well as the leaders of the two major farm organizations. These people are not, of course, a legislative body. They do discuss, however, the current farm situation, focus attention on pressing farm problems, and exchange views on solutions to those problems. In this way it is possible for governments and farm organizations alike to gain a better understanding of the difficulties, and to be influenced with regard to farm policy and the course it should take.

This year's Conference was held in Ottawa in November and is reported on elsewhere in this issue. It was the first time that The Hon. Douglas S. Harkness convened and presided over such a meeting. We would be less than generous if we did not say that he did a first class job of it. His chairmanship was vigorous, his opening remarks informative and clear cut. We were also impressed with the presentations made by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Interprovincial Farm Union Council. They were well prepared and contained a number of new proposals that will undoubtedly be given careful study.

Comparing this year's Conference with those held previously, there were two essential differences. A great deal of time was saved by distributing the main Conference document to the participants in advance, and thus avoiding the laborious and dull task of reading voluminous situation reports at the meetings. The second difference was that the document itself

was devoted entirely to a discussion of the agricultural situation—it contained no worthwhile forecasts about the future which might serve as a guide to farmers in making their production plans for 1959. This means that the Conference is now one devoted largely to questions of farm policy. The outlook information prepared by Federal officials, and which was discussed at former conferences, is now to be distributed in late December or early January to interested parties.

We have only two points to make about this new procedure. First, it seems to us that it is highly desirable to have a farm policy conference of the kind held this year, but, it seems logical to hold it after, rather than before, the outlook has been established.

The second point which we have made before is simply this. Canada still needs a Technical Farm Outlook Conference as opposed to a policy conference—one that would be attended by those from our universities, governments and agricultural organizations who are technically qualified to prepare the best possible outlook information for Canadian farmers. In our opinion the preparation of such an outlook needs to be completely divorced from political bias and should be based solely on an objective analysis of all the factors known about the farm situation.

It is to be hoped that after this year's experience the responsible parties will give favorable consideration to holding such a conference late in 1959, and to delaying the policy conference until the outlook is available. We believe both these steps would be in the best interests of the farmer. V

Hope for Redress

MANY Canadians will have received with mixed feelings the Federal Cabinet statement in which they indicate that they had no acceptable alternative but to allow the 17 per cent freight rate increase granted the railways by the Board of Transport Commissioners.

On the one hand the 17 per cent increase places a disproportionate and increasingly heavy burden of transportation costs on agricultural producers in particular, and on the economies of the Western and Atlantic Provinces in general. It is strongly inflationary and is detrimental, therefore, to the whole of our economy. It does nothing but delay coming to grips with the wage-freight rate spiral which has plagued the railways continuously in recent years, and which has led to a steady reduction in the volume of railway business.

In view of these considerations, which have been clearly in evidence for many months, it is a sorry commentary on Government leadership that it delayed taking any constructive action until it was too late to prevent the freight rate increase if a crippling and unthinkable railway strike was to be avoided.

On the other hand the Government's statement is welcome on at least four counts. The railway strike has been avoided, and for this all Canadians can be thankful. It would be a national disaster at any time, but it would hit with even greater cruelty in the middle of winter, and at a time when our economy is just recovering momentum from the recessionary period.

There is, we think, wisdom in the Government's decision to insist that in future the railways and their employees must come to a definite agreement before a wage increase should be accepted by the Board as a basis for an increase in freight rates. The Board should obviously not be forced into a position where it is making judgments about wage settlements, nor should it become a rubber stamp to the demands of the railways.

The Government has also rejected the policy proposed in some quarters of subsidizing railway wage increases on the grounds that there would be no end to demands from other sources on all governments if such a policy were adopted. Any such subsidy would certainly be inflationary unless taxes were increased to meet it, and, in general, the proposal has little to commend it as a solution.

Perhaps the most important news contained in the statement is the fact the Government now recognizes that there are serious inequities in the present freight rate structure and is prepared to do something about them. In the words of Acting Prime Minister Howard Green: "The intention of the Government is to provide both an immediate alleviation of discrimination where it exists, and a long-term solution to the broader problems." Moreover, Mr. Green indicated that the promised review of the situation "will not mean that Western farmers will have to pay more freight on their grain going to export markets." We hope that this can be taken as assurance that the Crow's Nest Pass rates will not be disturbed.

Apparently the Government has already appointed a Committee of Cabinet to conduct a study "to relieve against the inequities in the freight rate structure," and proposes to set up a suitable body to review the general field of railway problems and policy. Certainly the Government is to be commended for these decisions. As suggested in our October issue, the need for a thorough and far-reaching investigation into the operations of the railways is long overdue. With another request for a general freight rate increase only some few months away, the Government should lose no time in setting up a competent tribunal—one not necessarily comprised only of Canadians—but consisting of the best men that can be assembled for the purpose. V

Letters

Farm Union Chief Replies

Dear Sir:

I would not wish you to feel unduly flattered that I choose to take some notice of the remarks made in your recent editorial, "Farmers Deserve Responsible Leadership." The best policy for farm leaders, perhaps, is to ignore the frivolous criticism of editors, no matter how careless their research, how dogmatic their phrasing, or how insulting their implications. I depart from this policy only because of your publication's flagrant misquotation of remarks I made at Guelph—a misquotation that was surprising in a farm magazine with the distinguished record of The Country Guide.

"Mr. Patterson . . . is not entitled to make irresponsible and misleading statements of the kind he made at Guelph without having them challenged," says the editorial. It then proceeds to build up a straw man in the image of my remarks. It attacks me because the attitudes it erroneously attributed to me do not coincide with the editor's own concepts of the needs of farm policy. In the Farm Union—and in most newspapers and magazines—this would be defined as the near ultimate in editorial irresponsibility.

"Support prices, he (Patterson) said, were based on a 10-year average, rather than on production costs . . ." says the editorial. They aren't, and I didn't say they were. They are based upon 80 per cent of the 10-year average and, speaking in general terms, I said that support prices were based on a *percentage* of the 10-year average.

"In the same address he suggested that hog and cattle prices should be held at this year's peak level," continues the editorial. I said no such thing. What I did say was that this year's peak price was sufficiently high that an adequate support price could be accommodated under it. This is very different to saying that some arbitrary peak level should become the automatic floor price.

The fact that the whole editorial was based on this misstatement can only mean that the whole editorial was inevitably reduced to nonsense.

After grossly misquoting and misinterpreting my remarks in the third paragraph, the editor in his next paragraph bases his remark upon his own misquotations: "These statements, coming from one who holds positions of responsibility in Canada's farm movement, are nothing less than shocking." Is it not shocking to mount this kind of attack without troubling to check the original of the speech that was made, and so attacking a farm leader for things attributed to him that he did not say? Is this now editorial "responsibility" as it applies in the offices of The Country Guide?

For the information of the readers of your magazine (and of your writers) I shall briefly recapitulate the central substance of the speech I delivered to the Ontario Farmers' Union in Guelph—the speech upon which you purport to base your attack.

In that part of the speech which was particularly attacked, I was pointing out the implications of vertical

integration, and the extent to which completely integrated production would destroy our present pattern of rural life. It is obvious that it would destroy farming as we know it; it may be less obvious that it would also eliminate the small town businessman who is dependent upon the farmer.

The argument ordinarily given in favor of such integration is that the integrated operations would be more efficient than the present individual farmer system, because it would result in cheaper food to the consumer. This I did not and do not concede. But even if it were true, there is no justification for the Canadian people encouraging this rural upheaval simply because they want their food products a few pennies cheaper. Urban living standards are not that low.

Relative to price spreads and price supports, I said that the cost of maintaining our present rural structure would not be significant. For example, savings that could be readily made in the merchandising and distribution of bread, if turned back to the farmer, would mean an increase of possibly 50 cents on a bushel of wheat, quite adequate to maintain the wheat producers in a relatively sound economic position. Prices of cattle and hogs, I said, could be maintained within the peak of the current year's prices. With regard to eggs and dairy products, very little upward adjustment would be necessary to keep the farmers in production.

If those in business wish to add some aspect of farm production to their present operations, that is their own business. But there is no reason why storekeepers, processors and others partially or totally dependent on farm income for their livelihood, should be allowed to take advantage of a support program that has been introduced solely to improve the stability of farm income. These people will contribute to the surplus of these primary products, while relying upon public funds to guarantee the profitability of their operations. I indicated opposition to this state of affairs.

The Farm Union price support policy was fully explained in my speech. The policy would not permit commercial enterprisers of this nature to speculate under the sure umbrella of federal price supports. A limitation upon the maximum amount of income that might be earned from farm produce marketed at the support price would be a measure of protection against exploitation of the farm price support program by integrated commercial operators. This was all made quite clear in the speech.

"After several years of active leadership in the farm movement, Mr. Patterson should know that price alone is not the answer to the small farm problem. Its eventual solution, if indeed it can be solved, lies in a broad program of rural development . . ." So ends the editorial. It invites a concluding comment.

The comment is that the editor of The Country Guide must learn that the world is not peopled by fools, with himself as the exclusive and shining

(Please turn to page 47)

Do you need an EXTRA ROOM OR TWO?



If you need more room in the farm house for the children, more accommodation for hired hands, more all-round convenience for everybody in the home, a spare room for visitors . . . or if you simply need more space for relaxation, don't let a shortage of ready cash stop you from going ahead with building plans now.

If your proposition is sound, there's money for you at the B of M . . . in the form of a Farm Improvement Loan. Talk it over with the manager of your nearest B of M branch this week.



FIL the fixer . . .

his full name is Farm Improvement Loan. Give him a chance to help fix up your farm . . . he's economical, convenient, versatile. He can do almost anything in making your farm a better farm.



BANK OF MONTREAL

Canada's First Bank

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817
D-1995

For Each Member of the Family . . .

The Country Guide's editorial staff provides inspiring and practical suggestions to help you succeed as well as for better living.



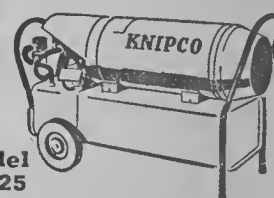
KING-KNIPCO Portable Heaters

STOP FREEZING—HERE'S HEAT YOU CAN TAKE ANYWHERE!

Just flip the switch on Knipco's "Super-70" portable heater and you get enough forced heat to warm a shed, workshop, or "spot heat" an outside area. You keep warm on the coldest winter days. Weighs only 45 lbs. so you can carry it anywhere; runs on kerosene or No. 1 fuel oil; plugs in any 115 volt AC outlet. No vent needed. The larger F-125, on wheels, works just as easy but puts out more heat. Stop in soon for a demonstration.



Model
Super-70



Model
F-125

BUY FROM YOUR LOCAL C. C. KING DEALER OR WRITE:

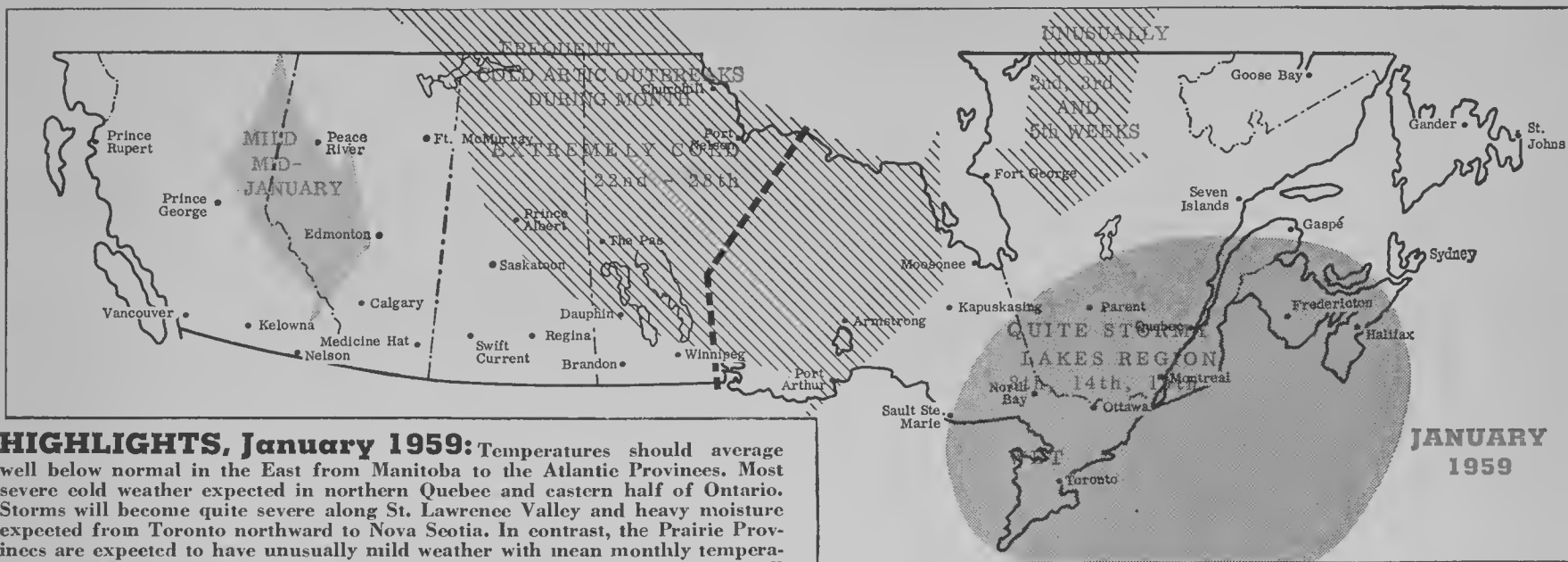
C.C. KING & COMPANY LIMITED

EXPORTERS
IMPORTERS
DISTRIBUTORS

1485 ERIN STREET
WINNIPEG 3, MAN.

Weather Forecast

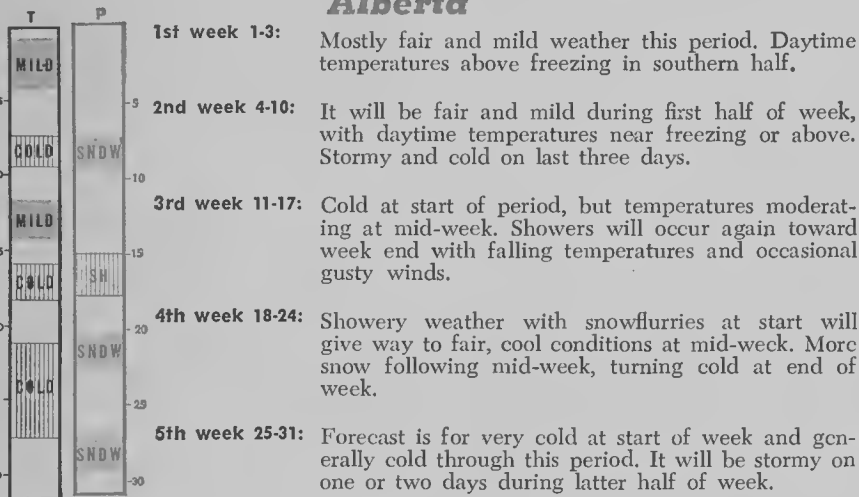
Prepared by DR. IRVING P. KRICK and Associates



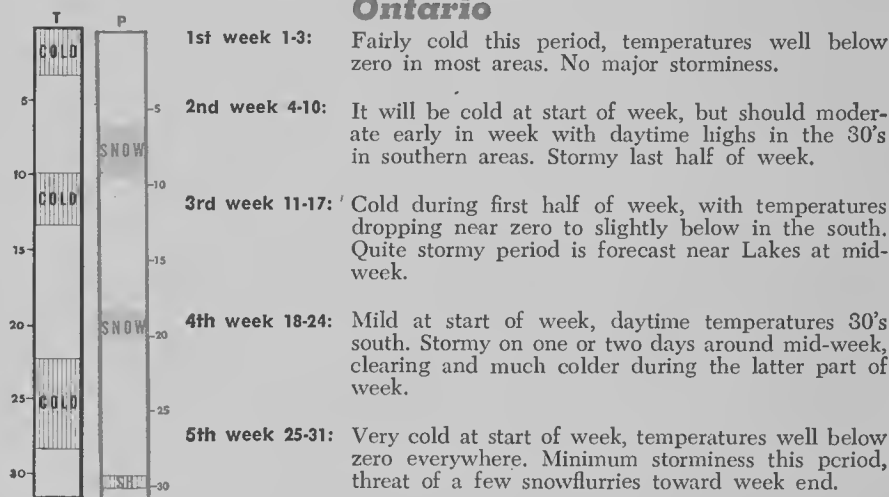
HIGHLIGHTS, January 1959: Temperatures should average well below normal in the East from Manitoba to the Atlantic Provinces. Most severe cold weather expected in northern Quebec and eastern half of Ontario. Storms will become quite severe along St. Lawrence Valley and heavy moisture expected from Toronto northward to Nova Scotia. In contrast, the Prairie Provinces are expected to have unusually mild weather with mean monthly temperatures averaging at least 4° above normal in Alberta. Near normal moisture will fall throughout the Prairies, except for somewhat drier than normal conditions along the extreme south of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

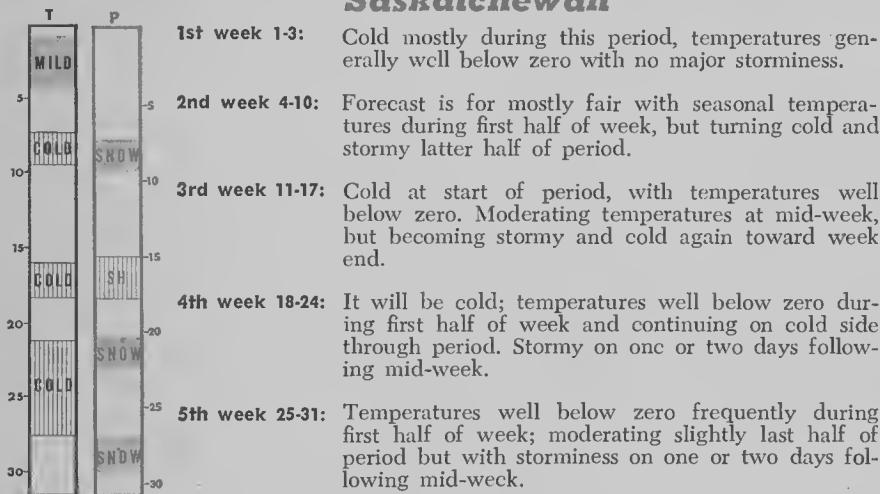
Alberta



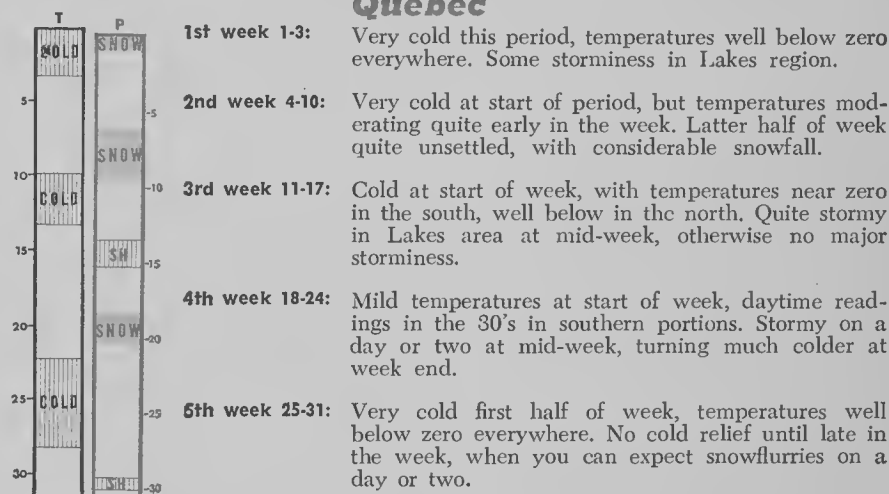
Ontario



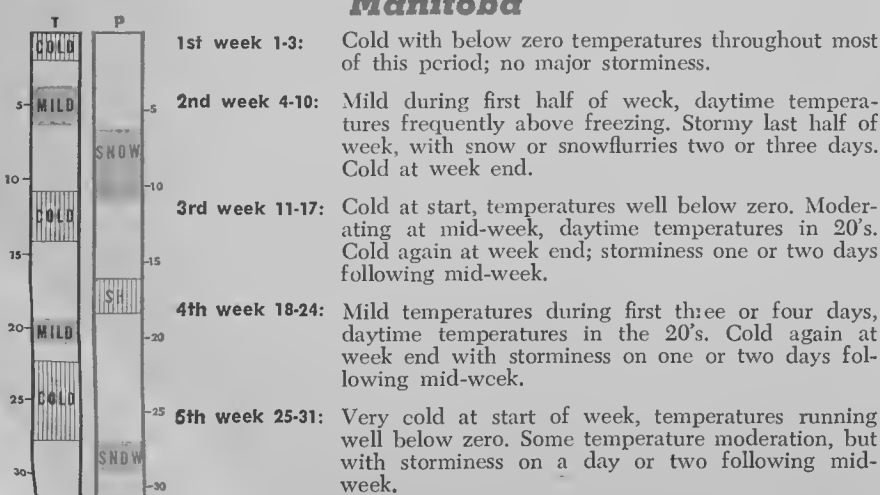
Saskatchewan



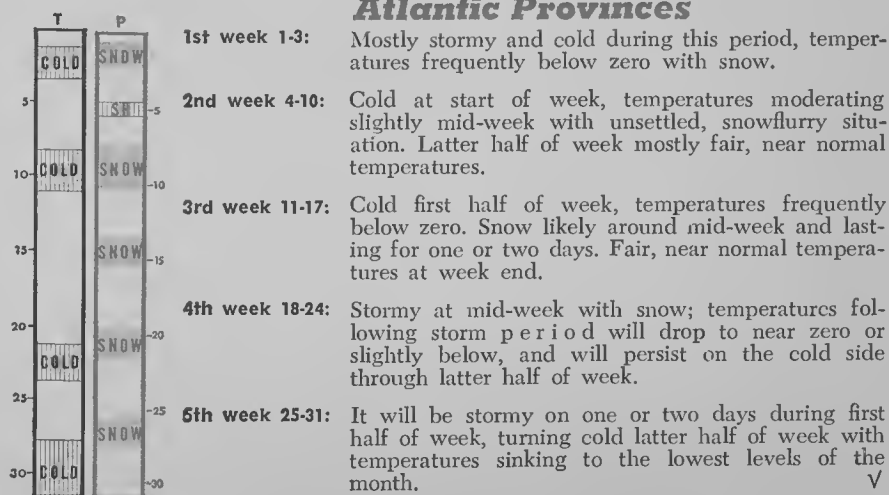
Quebec



Manitoba



Atlantic Provinces



What's Happening



Gail Adams, Drumheller, Alta., World Wheat Champion, with Chinook sample at the Royal Winter Fair receives awards from E. A. Brownley, CNR vice-president.

HOME IMPROVEMENT

The Alberta Government has announced its intention to introduce a farm improvement loan plan to assist farm people to modernize their farm homes. It is expected the Government will guarantee up to 50 per cent on borrowing to a maximum loan of \$2,000. Repayments may be made over periods of up to 10 years. ✓

TURKEY CONTROLS STAY

Agriculture Minister Harkness has assured officers of the Canadian Turkey Federation that import controls on turkeys will not be removed at the end of 1958. However, he would not commit himself to say what quantities of imports, if any, will be permitted in 1959. ✓

FARM CREDIT

New farm credit legislation was enacted by the Manitoba Legislature in November. The new law puts no limit on the total amount which may be lent, but not more than \$25,000 is to be loaned to any one applicant. Loans will be made on security of land mortgage, chattel mortgage, or both, or even on a lien note. Subject to giving security, borrowers may get money for any bona fide farm purpose. Loans shall not exceed 65 per cent of the appraised value of the security. Interest on the loans is to be fixed by regulation to be "as nearly as may be practicable, but shall not be more than" 1 per cent above the provincial borrowing rate. The plan will be carried out under the Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation which will be run by five directors, two of whom will be representatives of farm organizations. ✓

CHEESE AND SKIM MILK MOVE

Canada has shipped 7,000,000 lb. of dry skimmed milk to countries in South America and the Middle East

for the relief feeding and care of underprivileged children. Distribution was handled by the U.N. International Children's Organization.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board has sold 10,000,000 lb. of Canadian cheddar cheese for export to the United Kingdom. With this export movement from this year's production, the outlook for 1959 is more favorable. ✓

NEW LEGISLATION

The Speech from the Throne read to the Quebec Legislature last month indicated that the Government intends to introduce legislation which would increase funds available for farm loans, provide assistance designed to help young farmers establish themselves, and extend rural electrification benefits. ✓

UGG EARNINGS UP

Net earnings of United Grain Growers Ltd. for the 1957-58 fiscal year were \$785,495 as against \$656,238 in 1956-57. These figures were revealed in the Company's annual report at the annual meeting last month.

Consolidated earnings for the year were \$2,835,692 after charging \$725,000 for patronage dividends on grain receipts. To that amount is added profit on property disposals during the year of \$105,327 and the following deductions were made: interest on bonds and on other long term debt, \$311,334; director's fees, \$11,250; counsel and legal fees and remuneration of salaried directors, \$53,605; annual meeting expenses, \$35,416; provision for self-insurance, \$50,000; depreciation, \$1,033,919. These deductions, to a total of \$1,495,524, left income subject to taxation of \$1,445,495 (1957-1958, \$1,156,238).

Shareholders' equity in the Company now stands at more than \$11 million, which is more than twice the amount of paid-up capital stock. ✓

Delivery now—
"Super 40"



CROPGARD

FARM DRYER

DOUBLE THE DRYING CAPACITY!

The biggest single advancement made in the new "Super 40" Cropgard is its "super" drying speed . . . twice the speed of other models! It removes 10% moisture from shelled corn, grain sorghum (milo) and soybeans at a rate of 1000 to 1500 bu. per day. Handles 1500 to 2000 bu. small grain per day. Keeps up with picker-shellers, corn combines and grain combines.

COMPLETE PORTABILITY RETAINED

In addition to all the new features found in "Super 40", Cropgard continues to be the only completely portable crop dryer that can be moved when fully loaded. The operator can dry crops in the field while harvesting to save extra handling, time and money. Dryer doesn't have to be filled to start drying.

NEW AUGER DISCHARGE

A built-in auger empties full load of grain in a short time.

L.P. GAS BURNER

The new Cropgard can be purchased with an L.P. gas burner for clean, safe, efficient heat. Automatic controls, of course!

RECIRCULATION

With extra vertical auger, grain can be "recirculated" during the drying process if desired.

THE NEW CROPGARD "RELAY-DRYING" SYSTEM

For those who want extra-large drying capacity and uninterrupted drying in the field, two or more wagon dryers can be used by simply moving the detachable heater-fan unit from one drying wagon to the other. Cropgard has a new, simple automatic control to shut off dryer when grain reaches desired moisture content which avoids over-drying and saves fuel. The heater-fan with automatic control and the wagon box can be purchased separately.

THE SAME LOW PRICE!

Cropgard, with all its exclusive, patented features and new improvements continues to be the only big-capacity crop dryer priced so low.

Write For Free Illustrated Bulletin

LAKE SHORE

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

3338 Republic Ave. • West 9-4644
Minneapolis 26, Minn., U.S.A.

Distributed by:

D. N. Jamieson & Son Winnipeg, Manitoba
H. L. Turner Co. Ltd. Blenheim, Ontario
Milne Distributors Ltd. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Why Pay More?



This Heavy Duty 8-ton Hydraulic Truck Hoist will do a better job for the farmer than any hoist costing twice as much! Fits all 1, 1½ and 2-ton trucks with boxes 9' to 12' long and 60"-84" cab to axle. Easy to install. Heavy duty pump, tank and valve combination. Heavy duty cylinder and Lever Action.

MODEL P-80 for P.T.O.
MODEL E-80—electric

\$199

MODEL P-90—8-10 ton—same as above but with heavy 5" x 12' channel upper frame,

\$229

and dash control

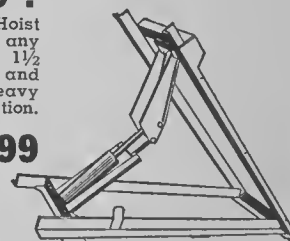
MODEL P-120—10 to 15 ton capacity—for long wheel-base trucks. Same style as above, but with heavy 5" x 14' channel upper sills and twin cylinder and lever action units. For all trucks 84"-102"

\$299

cab to axle

With Farm Certificate F.O.B. Winnipeg

UNIVERSAL DISTRIBUTORS 994 WALL STREET, WINNIPEG 10, MAN.



• 1 year guarantee, and 60-day Money-back guarantee if not satisfied.
• Order NOW before price increase.

There's a Difference . . .

between the brand you put on your livestock and the brand an advertiser puts on his product. A livestock brand signifies ownership only. A product brand signifies not only ownership but quality as well. The reputation of the manufacturer will suffer if his branded product fails to give the consumer satisfaction. As a general rule you can buy a branded product with confidence.

More pigs

marketed per litter

better conversion of feed to pork and lower costs of gain is what you require every year in the pig business to make the maximum in profits. Fergus Landrace Swine Farm stock will improve your pig profits. We have some of the best breeding stock that money will buy. Weanlings, 4 month, 6-month-old gilts and boars, bred gilts and bred sows, serviceable boars, sows with litters. Catalogue.

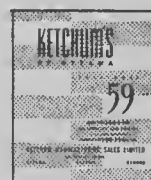
Fergus Landrace Swine Farm
FERGUS ONTARIO

Here it is

our new

1959 Catalogue

41 PAGES OF INTERESTING ITEMS FOR LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY BREEDERS



KETCHUM MFG. SALES LIMITED

Dept. CG, 396 Berkley Ave.
OTTAWA 3 ONTARIO

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Condensed 84th Annual Statement
October 31, 1958

ASSETS

Cash resources.....	\$ 156,764,957
Securities and coll loans.....	363,678,039
Total quick assets.....	\$ 520,442,996
Loans.....	413,044,168
N.H.A. mortgages.....	42,007,030
Bank premises.....	13,612,284
Letters of credit and other assets.....	21,280,352
	<u>\$1,010,386,830</u>

LIABILITIES

Deposits.....	\$ 941,267,983
Letters of credit and other liabilities.....	24,200,446
Total liabilities to the public.....	\$ 965,468,429
Capital, rest and undivided profits.....	44,918,401
	<u>\$1,010,386,830</u>

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS

Profits after making transfers to inner reserves and after income taxes \$4,490,000.....	\$ 3,084,175
Dividends.....	\$ 2,016,000
	<u>\$ 1,068,175</u>
Undivided profits brought forward.....	650,226
Balance of undivided profits.....	<u>\$ 1,718,401</u>

STATEMENT OF REST

Balance October 31, 1957.....	\$ 30,000,000
Transfer from contingency reserves.....	2,000,000
Balance October 31, 1958.....	<u>\$ 32,000,000</u>

J. S. PROCTOR,
President

H. W. THOMSON,
General Manager

IMPERIAL
the BANK that service built

8223

Postal cards are a convenient way to get in touch with our advertisers or ourselves. Why not pick up a supply at your post office the next time you go to town?

Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

Finds Substance That Relieves Pain.
And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

Now this new healing substance is offered in suppository or ointment form called Preparation H. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.



EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES



WHEAT EXPORTS are average. Government goal of 300 million bushels may be hard to reach without substantial giveaways. U.S. is stepping up disposal programs. Markets could appear (or disappear) this spring as European buyers assess needs.

BROILER MARKET now suffering from over-production with no particularly bright spots in sight. The product has become well established, however, and in 1958 consumption was up nearly a third.

PRICE SUPPORT CHANGES strongly indicated by Minister of Agriculture if surpluses pile up in government hands. Culprit commodities—dry skim milk and possibly butter and hogs. Hogs now supported by 84 per cent and butter 107 per cent of average price for last 10 years, well above mandatory 80 per cent.

EASTERN FEED MARKET for Western grains not likely to pick up till large local supplies whittled down. Heavy feeding program, however, will use up substantial amounts before spring.

EGG PRICES likely to stay around the support levels in spite of smaller farm flocks. Eastern prices will be a little higher than those in the West.

BARLEY MARKETINGS AND SALES GOOD. Small U.S. demand for malting balanced by strong European demand—promises to continue after navigation opens on Lakes next spring.

GRASS AND LEGUME SEED GROWERS heading for a good year price-wise. Danish crop, the major European supply, is off a quarter and exports will be only half that of last year, leaving big market for Canadian seed.

FLAXSEED MARKETINGS have been steady but slow considering size of crop. Chances of a market price rise this spring and summer are not as great as a year ago.

CATTLE PRICES remain firm with only a few shadows on horizon as yet. Big market force is U.S. farmers still building up herds. Increased production should be on the market by 1960.

WHEAT DELIVERIES running slightly above a year ago. This should continue if use of elevator space is switched from oats and barley to wheat.

OATS MOVEMENT SLOW owing to generally smaller supplies and larger farm demand in Prairies. Prices are too high to attract U.S. customers.

NEW JOHN DEERE "30" Series Tractors...

For Canada



Choose today from the new 3-plow "530" Series (right), the 4-plow "630" Series, or the 5-plow "730" Series Tractors. Here's versatile, dependable low-cost power that will slash operating costs.

They Squeeze More Out of Each Man-Hour ...Take Less Out of Each Man!

Far too often, the man who consistently keeps his work moving on schedule does so at the expense of tired arms, aching shoulders, and fatigue in every bone. But now come the new John Deere "30's"—bringing with them sweeping changes in tractor performance. Not only do these modern tractors offer you the capacity to handle big equipment and make the most of every man-hour . . . not only do they keep your costs for fuel and maintenance at rock bottom—but, of even greater importance to your health and well being is the remarkable new ease of handling and freedom from effort which these new models bring to your farming operation.

The new "530," "630," and "730" Tractors are easier to mount, easier to start, easier to shift; quieter to the ear. An exclusive combination of modern John Deere features saves your muscle and helps insure better work on every job. These include *Advanced Power Steering* which enables

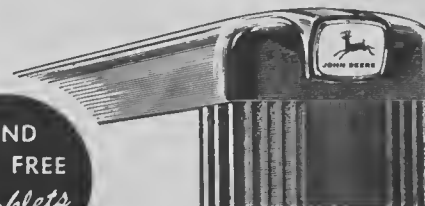
you to steer the tractor with ease on every job, in every soil condition . . . *Custom Powr-Trol*, the most versatile hydraulic system on the market, which provides accurate control of all types of equipment . . . *Universal 3-Point Hitch* with exclusive *Load-and-Depth Control* . . . *Independent Power Take-Off* . . . exclusive *Roll-O-Matic* "knee-action" front wheels . . . *Float-Ride Seat*—all these advantages and more are yours when you choose one of the new John Deere Tractors.

It just makes good sense to own a modern tractor that will enable you to accomplish a full day's high-quality work with less effort and fatigue. And when you add the dependability plus the dollar-savings that these new John Deere Tractors provide, it's easy to see why more farmers like yourself are trying *and buying* new "30" Series Tractors. See your John Deere dealer soon and learn all the facts about these outstanding tractors—there's one just right for you!



The versatile John Deere Universal 3-Point Hitch brings you all the advantages of modern "pick up and go" farming. Exclusive *Load-and-Depth Control* helps maintain ground-travel speed and insures better quality work in heavy tillage jobs. Shown left, is the new "530" Tractor working with the fully integral John Deere 810 Series 3-Bottom Plow.

SEND
FOR FREE
Booklets



JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD.

Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Hamilton

Please send me more information on the new John Deere "530," "630," and "730" Tractors. ☐ John Deere Credit Plan.

Name _____ ☐ Student

R.R. _____ Box _____

Town _____

Province _____

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

OPPOSE FREIGHT RATE AWARD

REACTIONS of farm organizations to the recently proposed 17 per cent general freight rate increase awarded to the railways by the Board of Transport Commissioners were swift and to the point.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture immediately despatched a letter to Prime Minister Diefenbaker asking the Government "to take action to eliminate or reduce this 17 per cent award on the grounds that its impact on them (agricultural producers) will be unjust and unreasonable." The letter was accompanied by a copy of the CFA October submission to the Board of Transport Commissioners.

Interprovincial Farm Union Council president James Patterson called the award "a serious disappointment to the Canadian people." He pointed out that if the increase is granted it "will add considerable pressure to our already disturbing living costs in Canada, and would have severe repercussions on an already sagging Canadian economy."

"Our penetration of world markets depends very largely on our policy to remain competitive cost-wise," Mr. Patterson continued, "and unless we in Canada take immediate steps to deal with current inflationary pressure, the future of international markets remains in jeopardy."

"The Canadian Government has indicated a 'hold the line' policy on

inflation, and the crisis developing from this freight rate issue will determine, to a large extent, their willingness to face the full implications of the findings of the Board of Transport Commissioners."

The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union, The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and the Farmers' Union of Alberta sent messages of protest on the freight rate award to the Federal Cabinet. At the time of writing, The Cabinet was considering an appeal being made by representatives of 8 of the 10 provincial governments. V

FOOD RESEARCH COUNCIL REQUESTED

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture, in its submission to the Royal Commission on Price Spreads of Food Products, suggested that a Food Research and Information Council be set up immediately to carry forward on a continuing basis the work of research, inquiry and public education concern-

ing the food industry that the Commission has begun.

In addition to this concrete proposal, the CFA brief, the last to be presented by organized agriculture, attempted to analyze the reasons as to why the Commission was needed and what the organization hoped would result from it. The following were among the major points which were made in the presentation:

- The Commission should avoid any narrow interpretation of its terms of reference, and thus come to grips with many questions that are felt by both producers and consumers to be matters of vital concern.

- The Commission should clearly state and underline the significance of the facts concerning farm prices and food costs. The CFA declared that, "in the face of steadily rising costs, farm prices today are, in the overall picture, lower than they were 10 years ago, while retail food prices as a whole are 25 per cent higher. This is the simple and startling fact that at one and the same time illustrates (a) there is a farm problem which is one of the most serious economic and social problems facing this country today, and (b) that the very existence of this problem is obscured, and its solution made more difficult by the rising level of food costs to the consumer.

- The submission pointed out that there is a widespread feeling among consumers that food prices are too high. However, the CFA maintained that, on any reasonable basis of comparison food is fairly cheap. If the spread is too wide, the CFA claimed, it is for the most part too wide at the expense of the farmer. It asked the Commission to take this into account in preparing its report.

- Co-operative organization of both producers and consumers is one of the best and surest ways to keep marketing margins at a minimum.

- Increasing marketing margins make more urgent the farmer's need to put marketing and production of his product on a more orderly basis, and one of the ways is through marketing boards. Most of the methods by which producers use their boards involve the narrowing and stabilization of price spreads, both of which are in the consumer as well as the producer interest.

- The CFA expressed concern over vertical integration and asked the Commission to consider whether, if concentration of control of production and marketing in private hands should take place through contract farming, there is not a danger of serious loss of bargaining power to the producer, with resulting increase of the spread at the producers' expense, and possibly the consumers' too.

- The CFA asked the Commission to study closely the marketing margins of all types of business, to particularly investigate the marketing spreads in milk products, and to take cognizance of the rising transportation costs that have effected marketing margins. V



IN MOMENTS OF CRISIS—CONFIDENCE COUNTS

Imperial's 78 years of leadership has helped Canadians take for granted the reliability of oil and oil products

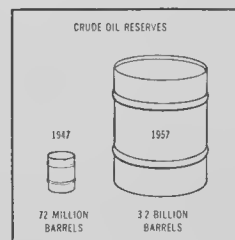
Reliability implies an adequate supply of the products you depend upon . . . when and where you need them, at reasonable prices.

Imperial has always been the leader in ensuring Canadians of an adequate supply of oil. Imperial's discovery of oil at Leduc, in 1947, opened the vast western oil fields.

The first oil company to supply consumer needs in all Canada's provinces,

Imperial has nine refineries from Halifax to Vancouver (and in the Northwest Territories) to meet the local needs of Canadians.

Imperial has always been the leader, too, in a highly competitive industry which must seek . . . by broadening markets and increasing efficiency . . . to keep prices down. Over the past ten years, while prices of things in general have risen 134%, regular gasoline has gone up only 11%.



Since Leduc, Canadian crude oil reserves have increased 45 times.



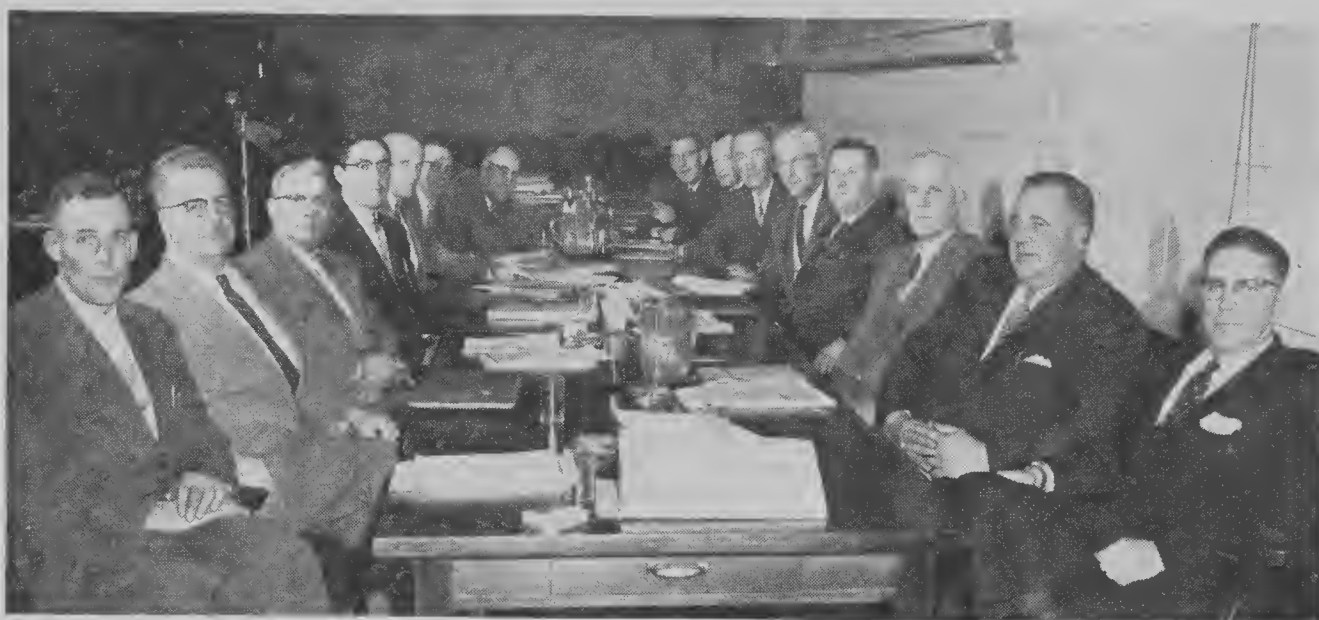
IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

IMPERIAL OIL . . . FOR 78 YEARS A LEADER IN CANADA'S GROWTH

See "Under the Peace Tower" for highlights of the CFA and IFUC presentations before the Federal-Provincial Farm Conference.—Ed.

Under the Peace Tower

by LORNE HURD



CFA-IFUC Conference representatives (l. to r.): P. Mitton, N.B.; C. E. S. Walls, B.C.; A. Platt, Alta.; R. Carbert, Ont.; D. Trapp, Sask.; A. Gleave, Sask.; R. Martin, Que.; D. Kirk, Ont.; J. Patterson, Man.; W. B. Rettie, Ont.; J. Stevens, Alta.; J. B. Lemoine, Que.; R. C. Brown, Man.; K. M. Betzner, and H. Hannam, Ont.

Plain Talk by Harkness At Federal-Provincial Farm Conference

REASONABLY good prices for farm products could be maintained under the Stabilization Act only as long as no serious over-production occurred. This was a basic feature of the Federal Government's policy as outlined by the Hon. Douglas S. Harkness, Federal Minister of Agriculture at the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference in Ottawa last month.

Highlights of this year's Conference were contained for the most part in the Federal Minister's opening remarks, and in the statements made by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and Interprovincial Farm Union Council spokesmen.

Comments by the provincial ministers of agriculture, with few exceptions, were uninspiring. They were devoted to reviews of the farm situations in their own provinces—situations which were known or available to Conference participants—and to requests for improved or new Federal legislation which the Government has already promised.

Mr. Harkness left no doubt about the position his Government intended to take on basic questions of farm policy. He explained that if overproduction does occur in a particular commodity an impossible situation will develop because for most commodities there is no practical possibility of large exports. If serious surpluses do develop which are impossible to sell, or in some cases even given away, it will become impossible to maintain the present levels of prices, let alone increase them.

Canada already has surpluses of certain commodities of which wheat and cereal grains are the most important, Mr. Harkness declared. He indicated that we are also in a difficult situation with dried skim milk, and are threatened with a mounting surplus of butter. He called for cuts in both dried skim milk and butter production, and strongly suggested that unless the present rate of increase in poultry meat production was halted,

an impossible marketing situation would develop, with consequent distress for many producers.

Mr. Harkness warned that it would be extremely unwise to impose import quotas or to apply increased tariffs on farm product imports, without first taking into account the possible consequences of retaliatory action. He reminded the Conference that many Canadian farmers depend on sales abroad for a market for a substantial proportion of their production—a market worth hundreds of millions of dollars and one they cannot do without.

THE Conference was in agreement that the brightest spot in the farm picture is the strong market for cattle, owing to our ability to make substantial exports to the United States. Supplies of beef in the U.S. are expected to fall short of demand in 1959, and hence the export market there should continue at price levels very similar to those that prevailed in 1958.

It was suggested by Mr. Harkness that if increased production of poultry meat is halted, returns can be maintained at 1958 levels. If a small reduction in milk production occurs, prices for dairy products can also be maintained. Hog prices, Mr. Harkness thought, would be lower in 1959 than in 1958, and may be at support levels for a good part of the year.

WELL - PREPARED statements were presented to the Conference by both the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Interprovincial Farm Union Council.

The CFA statement declared that the relative income and price position of agriculture continues to lag seriously behind other segments of the economy. This underlined the need to press forward vigorously with an improved farm policy in Canada.

Among other things the CFA statement criticized certain administrative procedures carried out under the Stabilization Act and called for

remedial action. It pointed out the need for prompt action under the new anti-dumping legislation in order to effectively protect producers from distress selling of farm products from other countries on the domestic market. It repeated its support for a World Food Bank and urged the Government to take the lead among other nations in this respect. The statement emphasized that prices to grain producers were too low to provide adequate security, and that such producers could be guaranteed a substantially higher income without causing increased production.

The Interprovincial Farm Union brief stated that technology was either the hero or the villain in causing the surplus of farm products, warned that such surpluses must now be considered at least a semi-permanent feature of North American agriculture, and declared that new concepts and new programs were needed to deal with this new problem of chronic abundance.

The IFUC brief rejected economic pressure, restricted production and vertical integration as methods of meeting the problem of abundance. It proposed that the Federal Government immediately evolve a Canadian plan for surplus utilization, based on experience in other countries. It suggested further that machinery be set up within a department of Government to carry out such a plan.

The Farm Union brief also stated that deficiency payments, which should be made directly to farmers, would be necessary if people engaged in agriculture were to share Canadian living standards.

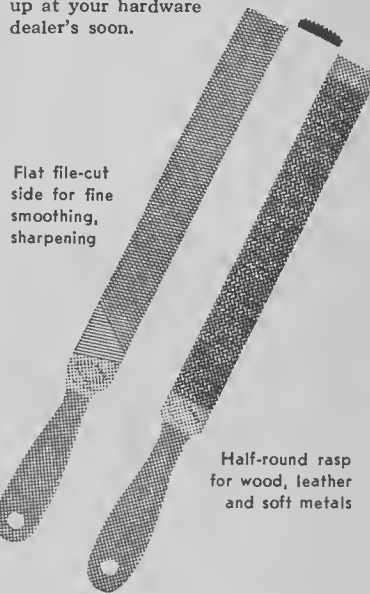
It was clearly evident at the Conference that the Federal Government is a few steps closer to implementing new or revised policies with respect to farm credit, crop insurance, conservation and land use, and that general support for such policy measures exists in the ranks of the farm organizations and in the provincial departments of agriculture.

IT'S A FILE AND A RASP

IT'S BLACK DIAMOND'S WOODCRAFT RASP

The Black Diamond Woodcraft Rasp is a must for farmers. The half-round rasp surface rapidly removes wood, leather and soft metals. The flat file-cut side is for smooth finishing. Handy hang-up hole makes this file easy to store in your shed or tool shop.

There are dozens of uses for this new tool around your farm. Pick one up at your hardware dealer's soon.



Flat file-cut side for fine smoothing, sharpening

Half-round rasp for wood, leather and soft metals

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.
Port Hope, Ontario

**BLACK
DIAMOND
FILES**
FOR EVERY PURPOSE
Made in Canada for more than 50 years

Check **WORKSHOP** columns page 24 for ideas that may save time or money.

FARM PROFITS

Are yours satisfactory?
Would you be helped by sound information on:

MARKETING **MANAGEMENT**
PRODUCTION **MACHINERY**
FERTILIZERS **CREDIT**

Since 1938 the DOANE AGRICULTURAL DIGEST has helped clients make more money by pointing out ways to profit or save on the subjects listed above. Send today for FREE sample reports from the DIGEST (a private publication).

DOANE AGRICULTURAL DIGEST

5142 Delmar

Box 7319, St. Louis 8, Mo.

Greatest new line in '59



THE GMC "FIFTY-NINERS" ...
MORE THAN EVER CANADA'S BIGGEST
EXTRA-VALUE MONEY-MAKERS

A
GENERAL MOTORS
VALUE

Come and get 'em! The great new line of GMC's is standing by — rugged and ready to go to work for you. With a new GMC on the job, you're a cinch to reach new profit peaks, because GMC builds a truck for every task—no matter how tough. Get all the facts about the great new GMC line from your local dealer soon.

GMC

"Fifty-niners"

See your local GMC Truck Dealer

U.S. demand for Canadian beef and
the miraculous recovery of the Western grain
crop were the brightest spots

FARM REVIEW FOR 1958

by PHILIP J. THAIR

Associate Professor, Farm Management, University of Saskatchewan

TWO events of the 1958 year in agriculture were especially outstanding. They were both exceptional outcomes that can't be counted on for next year. One was the remarkable recovery of the prairie grain crop and the other was the surprising strength of the U.S. demand for Canadian beef. If farm income for 1958 exceeded that for 1957, or the rather dismal expectations at the outset, these two factors were largely responsible. Other important news of the year related to rising costs, government policies, marketing boards, integrated farming, and river development.

Field Crops

FIRST of all let's review what happened with prairie crops. The previous year, 1957, had been called a drought year because yields of all crops were below the modern average for the 1950's: years that Canadian farmers have hoped were the new normal. Little rain fell in the fall of 1957 and very little snow came in the winter.

When spring came in 1958, dust storms and cloudless skies were reminiscent of the 30's. Frosts around June 1 were deemed severe in some areas. As the growing season got underway and no rain fell, pessimism grew. Reports showed a precipitous decline in crop conditions week after week. Meanwhile, grain market prices were rising. Flax prices were particularly sensitive with futures rising 80 cents in 2 months on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Then in the last possible nick of time rain came on Sunday, July 13. In Saskatchewan it ranged from about an inch to three or more inches in some areas.

The result at harvest time was difficult to believe. While most Canadian crops yielded less than the average for the first 8 years of the 50's (see the accompanying table), all were higher than their long-run averages. For all crops except wheat, production was up over 1957.

*Field Crop Production in Canada

		Acreage (000 acres)	Yield per acre (bushels)	Production (000,000 bu.)
Wheat	Av. 1950-57	24,641	21.1	519
	1957 -	21,031	17.6	371
	1958 -	20,899	17.6	367
Oats	Av. 1950-57	11,005	38.4	423
	1957 -	11,017	34.5	381
	1958 -	11,039	36.5	403
Barley	Av. 1950-57	8,415	27.9	235
	1957 -	9,403	23.0	216
	1958 -	9,548	25.5	244
Rye	Av. 1950-57	970	16.8	16.3
	1957 -	551	15.5	8.5
	1958 -	521	16.0	8.3
Flaxseed	Av. 1950-57	2,010	8.5	15.2
	1957 -	3,486	5.5	19.2
	1958 -	2,665	8.8	23.4

While total wheat production at 367 million bushels was down 1 per cent from the previous year, it was only because of a reduction in seeded acreage: yields per acre in the 2 years were exactly

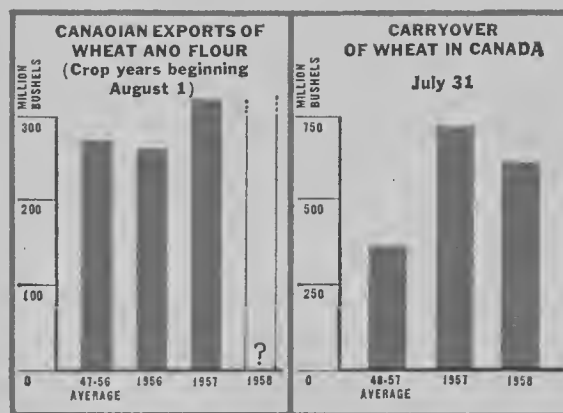
the same. How was it done? Many areas had less seasonal precipitation than in 1937 when there was almost a complete failure. The explanation for 1958 must be found in terms of a greater carryover of subsoil moisture, better farming methods, and the timeliness of the precipitation that was received.

One redeeming feature of the dry season in the prairies was the better than average protein content that resulted. According to September estimates, the average protein content of the 1958 Western Canadian wheat crop was expected to be 13.9 per cent. This level was 0.4 per cent higher than the long-term average.

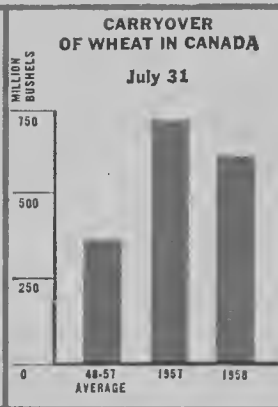
Wheat Marketing

CANADIAN exports of wheat and flour showed an improvement in the 1957-58 crop year, when they totalled 316 million bushels. This was 20 per cent above exports of the previous year, and 17 per cent above the 10-year average of 270 mil-

*Figure 1



*Figure 2



lion bushels. During the same year exports of the other three major exporters (U.S.A., Argentina, and Australia) registered declines. As a result of the increased exports, and the modest 1957 crop, Canada's carryover of wheat stood at 615 million bushels on July 31. This was 115 million bushels below the 1957 figure, but still 73 per cent above the 10-year average of 355 million bushels.

However, with a relatively small wheat crop in 1958 (about 30 per cent below the average of the previous 8 years) did this mean our farmers could expect to sell the new crop at higher prices and without delivery quotas? Definitely not, for while Canada had a good export year, and two small-to-medium crops in a row, the United States was having tremendous crops. In fact, world bread grain production was at an all-time high in 1958.

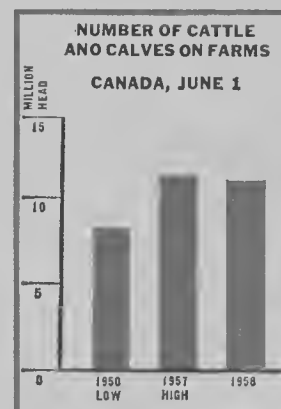
Wheat supplies available in September in the four major exporting countries were 13 per cent above available supplies the year before. Most of this was due to the record U.S. crop which raised that country's fall supplies by nearly 40 per cent over 1957. It's disappointing when a couple of below-average crops, on below-average acreages, together with above-average exports, apparently did so little to relieve the situation.

*Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics
1958 figures are not final.

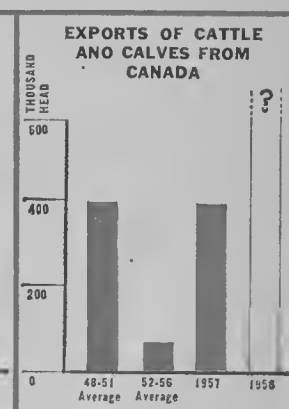
Livestock

NUMBERS of cattle and calves on Canadian farms on June 1, 1958, were down 2.7 per cent from that of the year before. This is not surprising when we consider that the 11.3 million head in 1957 constituted an all-time high that had been

*Figure 3



*Figure 4

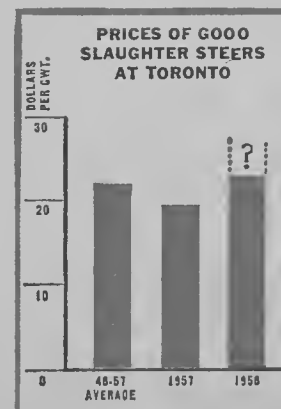


steadily building up for 8 years. Neither is it surprising when we remember that on June 1 feed prospects looked critical indeed. And finally, the exceedingly attractive marketing situation was undoubtedly partly responsible for the decline in numbers on farms.

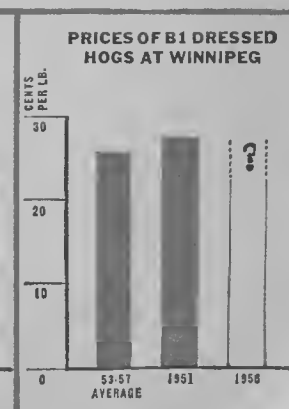
Nature, economics, and governments sometimes combine to create a situation of feast or famine with respect to our cattle trade with the U.S.A. Canada's average exports for the period 1948-51 were 394,000 head per year, but averaged only 60,000 head per year for the next 5-year period, 1952-56. (Most of our exports are to the U.S.) Then in 1957 exports bounced back to 388,000 head as a result of diminished American herds caused by droughts in previous years, and as a result of the demands of their burgeoning and prosperous population. But not even the recent economic recession could have had much effect, because up to this writing (early November) exports of cattle in 1958 were running more than double that of 1957. The movement consisted of both slaughter and feeder types.

Prices too were up over 1957, and even above the 10-year average. Prices of good slaughter steers at Toronto advanced to a peak of over \$24 per cwt. around May 1. As prices (Please turn to page 48)

*Figure 5



*Figure 6





God Bless Them!

WE thought you would enjoy this group of pictures of "small fry," particularly at this season of the year, for children are especially wonderful at Christmas. Parents and grandparents will probably see their little Jimmie or Susie in similar poses, or perhaps these photographs will recall happy memories in the family circle.

All of us may wish we had the sense of fun and the imagination that carry children into worlds beyond our reach. Perhaps they will take us there again this Christmas. V



Photos by
EVA LUOMA

One Breeds— The Other Feeds

by **DON BARON**

PIG production is on the increase in Canada, but more than that, the swine industry is undergoing some remarkable changes. Hog producers are trying out new pig handling techniques. Open front hog houses, in which one person can

handle hundreds of market hogs in his spare time, are being built on farm after farm across Ontario. These buildings are turning up in the Maritimes, and in Western Canada as well.

Specialized sow operations, where weaner pigs are produced and sold, are coming into production too. Contracts offered by commercial firms are playing a part in encouraging some farmers to run more pigs. New breeds are being used. In fact, specialization is becoming the watchword.

Among the specialists, neighbors Jack Hymers and Kelso Simpson at Ridgetown, Ont., have used most of the popular new ideas, and a few of their own as well. Between them they will market 1,000 hogs or more a year. They will do it by working together.

About a year ago they decided a new kind of hog business was beckoning. They resolved not to miss the opportunity, but planned a fresh approach to the business. Hymers, who had some buildings available, would produce weaners. Simpson would feed them to market.



[Guide photos

A former poultryhouse serves as shelter for feeder pigs on Simpson farm. Fences can be rearranged while the covered area is cleaned off by tractor.

First, Hymers turned his old hog barn into a farrowing house. He laid insulated concrete floors, and fitted the 10 pens with farrowing crates.

Standing adjacent to the hog barn, but running at right-angles to it, was an old cattle barn, so he converted it to handle sows. He tore out the stanchions and installed a mechanical gutter cleaner. Along one side of the building, he laid out 12 individual sow pens, each measuring 6' by 13'. Along the other, he built 4 larger pens to handle up to 3 sows and their litters each. A trap door in each pen opens to the gutter cleaner underneath.

With this accommodation in readiness, he searched the country for

healthy swine herds where he could buy sows.

He has 73 of them now, and is in full production. He runs the dry sows on pasture in summer, feeding them a little corn on the cob in the field. In winter, they take shelter in an open shed, and are fed alfalfa hay and corn on a concrete platform, as well as one pound of pelleted concentrate per day each.

Hymers aims to farrow 10 sows at a time. He completely disinfects the empty farrowing pens, and washes the sows before bringing them in. A few days after farrowing, they are moved into the other building—first into individual pens, and later into the big

(Please turn to page 20)



Maternity pen at Hymers farm, where farrowing crate is added in seconds.

Better Spuds on the Way

by **D. H. DABBS**

THE potato is becoming an extremely important crop in the Prairie Provinces. One of the staple articles of the Canadian diet, and served more often than any other vegetable, the estimated annual farm value of the potato crop on the Prairies averages about \$10 million.

At that, only a relatively small proportion of the potatoes consumed within the region are actually produced there. Furthermore, as our population continues to increase, the potential Prairie market for this food item will also expand. The circumstances present a challenge to our potato industry.

Why can't we produce enough potatoes to supply our own needs? Perhaps we could, if we made maximum use of the land and facilities in areas where commercial potato production is profitable.

Many researchers and growers are working to improve the potato itself, and to improve methods of production, storage and marketing. All of our present potato varieties have one, or more, shortcomings. It is the task of the plant breeder and associates to provide new, improved varieties from the standpoint of culinary qualities, disease resistance, yielding ability and physical appearance.

The major source of new seedling material in Canada is the potato breeding station at Fredericton, N.B. Other important sources are breeders at provincial universities, the United States Department of Agriculture and state experiment stations, as well as a few private individuals.

PPOTATO improvement is a major project in Canada. National potato variety and seedling trials were organized in 1947 by the Division of Horticulture at the Central Experimental Farm, in conjunction with the other experimental farms, the Science Service, provincial experimental stations and the universities. This program is directed by N. M. Parks of the Division of Horticulture in Ottawa, whose chief is Dr. H. Hill.

It is a well-known fact that the potato is subject to a number of diseases. It had become apparent by 1955 that the success of the entire potato testing scheme on the Prairies was in danger of being jeopardized by diseases, particularly those of virus origin. It is impossible to assess the value of a new potato seedling or variety when its potential capabilities are masked by disease. Therefore, the three Prairie Provinces were organized into a regional area, and a potato isolation station was established at the Scott Experimental Farm, Sask.

Since then, the country has been divided into six regions: (1) British



The author inspecting some potatoes in the greenhouse at Scott station.

Columbia; (2) Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba; (3) Ontario; (4) Quebec; (5) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; (6) Newfoundland.

The potato isolation station at Scott, which is part of the national trials, is supervised by the author, who is the horticulturist there. Briefly, the duties of the isolation station are to propagate disease-free seed stocks of all potato seedlings and varieties that are being grown and tested by research institutions in the Prairie Provinces. The propagation block is isolated by a distance of at least 2,000 feet from other plantings of potatoes, and is close to a large dam that provides irrigation water. Irrigation is

(Please turn to page 20)



[Scott Exp. Farm photos

Here is the source of irrigation water for the potato isolation block. A pump at the dam is connected to the irrigation pipe seen on the hillside.

Where Is Marketing Headed?

In panel discussions, arranged by the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, farmers and marketing experts assess the impact of two current, major influences on the sale of farm products

Reported by
DON BARON



L. to r.—Mel Becker, Ken Betzner, R. Campbell, Albert Pond, George McCague.
[Canada Pictures Ltd. photos]

Vertical Integration

This subject involves what farmers are coming to know as contract farming. Through contracts, firms such as feed companies or meat processors share with producers some or all of the risks and decisions that go along with producing and selling poultry and livestock. The panel tries to answer four main questions:

- Why has integration come about?
- Is it being consciously promoted?
- What are its effects on agriculture?
- What should farm organizations do about it?

Campbell: Why has vertical integration come about?

Betzner: The increasing trend to specialization, through which farmers are trying to expand their operations, has been one factor. The lack of other adequate forms of credit has been another.

McCague: It is true that farming is undergoing some big changes, but integration is the result of these, not the cause of them. To keep pace with

these changes, farmers require more credit, and this brings about the need for security which is said to result from vertical integration. But I wonder if contracts really reduce the risks?

Betzner: Although a farmer must depend on his contract remaining in effect, or being renewed, I believe that contracts do reduce the risks.

Campbell: Buyers and processors of livestock and poultry also want the security of supply that contracts offer. In fact, both parties to a contract must want the contract, for the idea to win acceptance.

McCague: Support prices that might be incentive prices, could stimulate the trend to integration, too, for they reduce the contractor's risk.

Campbell: Is vertical integration being consciously promoted?

Pond: Yes, it is being promoted, particularly by feed companies trying to guarantee a market for their feed. Companies are shadow boxing with each other trying to build up their feed volume. But processors and chain stores, trying to assure themselves of sufficient volume, have been involved too. However, it seems that times have changed, for now it is farmers themselves who are asking for the contracts.

Betzner: Contracts enabled broiler processors to assure themselves of an adequate supply of birds, and I know one processor who refuses to buy birds not grown under contract. But it's a different story with hogs. I don't know of any benefits that processors get from hog contracts, because the hogs must be sold through the Ontario Hog Marketing Board, and they might be purchased by anyone.

Campbell: What are the effects on agriculture of vertical integration?

Pond: Processors of broilers have been able to build up a continuity of
(Please turn to page 46)

Quota Marketing

Panel chairman, Everett Biggs, Ontario's Dairy Commissioner, asked, "How important are production controls?" He explained, "It has been said that if North America's farmers used all the production techniques that are known, they could produce enough to feed the world. Quota marketing is one of the methods being used to control production of farm goods. Under Ontario's marketing plans, we can't say to a farmer, 'You can't produce!' but the amount that he can sell on the market can be limited."

Ernest Duckett, Leamington tobacco grower.

THE quota system has been used in the tobacco industry since 1934, and it has worked well. Under it, each farm is given a basic quota, and each spring, the Marketing Board tries to anticipate how much tobacco can be sold to advantage in the coming year. This estimate is used as the basis for planning the amount of crop to be grown, and for giving each grower his acreage allotment. Anyone who hasn't grown tobacco before, but has suitable land for the crop, can apply to the board for a quota. Established growers must make room for these newcomers. This year, we had less than 20 infractions of acreage allotments, among 4,000 tobacco growers.

Chas. Huffman, vegetable grower from Harrow

I DON'T believe that producers are prepared yet to accept quotas, but if they want to control prices, they must accept delivery quotas. In other words, if they want a controlled market, they must accept marketing controls. I think that if quotas had been used for the peach crop this year, there would have been more equality in the prices received by growers.

Ken Crews, president of the Ontario Whole Milk League

OUR experience with quotas in whole milk markets has been satisfactory. The quotas are based on the dairy's requirements in a milk market, and on a man's ability to produce. Surplus production can be directed into the cheese or concentrated milk markets. I am convinced that farmers are prepared to accept quotas. There seems to be no market for some of the surpluses that are being built up, so we must limit production.

Ken Standing, secretary, Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board, and Ontario Soybean Marketing Board

I DON'T think farmers are ready yet to accept production controls on some commodities, but nevertheless, they are benefiting from some marketing controls that do exist. Our Wheat Board, which was voted into existence last spring, gained a more equitable price for growers by exporting some wheat at a loss and pooling the loss among all producers. This prevented the export market from depressing the price of our entire 10 million bushel crop by 15 cents per bushel. Our program called for marketing controls, but it was carried out without putting quotas on production.

One group that has controlled production in recent years has been the growers of burley tobacco. These growers almost lost their industry once, through overproduction, when low prices almost annihilated growers and processors alike. Now, these growers accept quotas voluntarily, although they don't even have a marketing plan.

I would say, too, that we must always maintain some surplus—let's call it a reservoir—of most products. If we don't, imports from some other area, or even of some other commodity, will cut into our market.

(Please turn to page 46)

Panel Members

Chairman

Ralph Campbell, head, department of Economics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Members

Ken Betzner, Waterloo county farmer and past president, Ontario Federation of Agriculture.

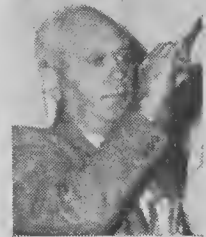
Mel Becker, Waterloo county farmer and member of Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board.

George McCague, president, United Dairy and Poultry Co-operative.

Albert Pond, Haldimand county turkey grower and chairman, Poultry Products Institute of Canada.



C. Huffman



K. Crews



E. Duckett



K. Standing

In this second of four articles on the family farm, Dr. Gilson explains agreements between fathers and sons



One farmstead—two homes; this can be an ideal situation, provided that father and son have taken the trouble to establish a working arrangement which is satisfactory to both of them.

THE FATHER-SON TEAM

by J. C. GILSON

SOME of the most successful farm businesses in Canada are built around well-organized father-son teams. No other symbol in Canadian agriculture stands for so much as the sign "John Doe and Sons." It is the family farm at its best.

Most father-son teams will tell you, however, that success in building a well-organized team does not come by itself. The farm business must be based on a sound operating agreement between father and son.

Each year many thousands of the 575,000 farm families in Canada have to decide on the best way of bringing sons into the farm business. There is no single answer to the problem. The best solution will depend on the circumstances of the individual family.

A recent study of 25 farm families in Manitoba showed a great variety of father-son business arrangements. Several of the families had no formal type of arrangement. In many cases the son received money as he needed it. Still other families had a verbal understanding that the son was to receive a certain portion of the farm receipts each year. A few families had a definite written agreement stating how the investment, expenses and receipts were to be shared among father and son. Almost every family was vitally interested in working out a better father-son operating agreement.

Before a family can decide on the best type of father-son agreement they need to discuss several vital problems. It must first be decided which son or sons are to remain on the home farm. The answer to this problem will depend on the ambitions of the sons, whether the farm business is large enough, and if not, whether it can be expanded. Many father-son partnerships have run into difficulty because the home farm was not large enough to give two families a reasonable living standard. It should be remembered that many farms in Canada are too small for even one family at the present time. The success or failure of a father-son business agreement depends very heavily on the harmony which exists between father and son or between the parents and the daughter-in-law. Provisions should be made for the living arrangements of the son if he is, or should get married. Many business arrangements have failed because of the friction created by two families living in the same household.

There are advantages to be gained by both the father and son in working out a satisfactory operating agreement. This fact is too easily forgotten.

The father should realize that early co-operation with the son may help to build a larger and more efficient farm business. An adequate arrangement not only assures the son of a future in the family farm business, but it gives him the incentive of adding that something "extra" to the success of the business. The labor contribution of the son is very important, particularly as the father gets older. A well-planned operating agreement should permit the father to retire gradually from the business as he gets older. Above all, the father should remember that a sound business arrangement with the son is one way of keeping the farm within the family.

THE son, on the other hand, should remember that Dad has a lifetime stake in the business; that the investment in the farm represents Dad's savings or pension fund for retirement. The son should realize also that this is one way to get his start in the business of farming. Without Dad's help he might never be able to start farming on his own. The son can also benefit from the many years of experience and mature advice of his father. While the son may feel that he contributes more labor to the business than his father, he should remember that his father is making a large contribution in terms of management experience and capital investment.

Types of Operating Agreements

What is the best type of operating agreement for father and son? When should the agreement start? How should father and son share the investment, expenses and receipts? These questions can best be answered after the farm family has looked over the advantages and disadvantages of the different types of business agreements.

No Formal Agreement

Many farm families do not have a formal agreement worked out between father and son. There are many reasons for this: Discussion is delayed until the "right" time; father and son do not know where to begin; father assumes that the son will be getting the farm some day, so there is no need to work out an agreement now; the son is undecided as to whether he wants to farm or not; father and son get along so well that they do not feel the need for a formal agreement.



Through 4-H, a youngster can learn to play a fuller part in operating the family farm.

The longer the delay in working out an agreement, the more difficult it is to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement when the time finally comes for a settlement. This is particularly true if the father should suddenly pass from the scene. Furthermore, uncertainty and uneasiness tend to persist between father and son where no formal agreement exists. Frequently, friction and unhappiness could have been avoided, had some definite settlement been made.

Wage Agreement

Many farmers find that the easiest method of working out an agreement with the son is to pay him wages. Wages, however, should only be regarded as a temporary arrangement. Many sons do not have a direct interest in the success of the farm business if they are placed in the same category as the hired man. A majority of the sons do not become farmers, or continue to be interested in farming, when they have worked on a wage basis for a considerable period of time.

Enterprise Agreement

One of the best ways to get a son started in the farm business is to have him start at an early age in one of the various 4-H clubs. The son should be trained to regard a (Please turn to page 32)

A Salute to B.C.

"You name it—we'll grow it," appears to be the motto of British Columbians. This year they have celebrated the 100th anniversary of this province, where agricultural products are as varied as their wonderful scenery

(Guide and B.C. Government photos)



Fruit is a major agricultural export from B.C. Here are cherry pickers in the South Okanagan.



There are relatively few farmlands in B.C. where the towering mountains are not somewhere in the picture, just as in this scene at Hazelton, at the meeting of the Skeena and Bulkley Rivers.



Flowers such as these daffodils, grown in the fields of the Saanich Peninsula, Vancouver Island, have found their way to countless homes across the North American continent.



Grain grows well up in the Peace River country of northern B.C. This is a typical scene photographed near Pouce Coupe.



Poultry provide another thriving agricultural industry for this versatile Western province.



A lot of British Columbians take pride in their dairy industry, and do so with good reason. An example of their best is this prize herd grazing near Creston, which is located in the beautiful Kootenay Valley.

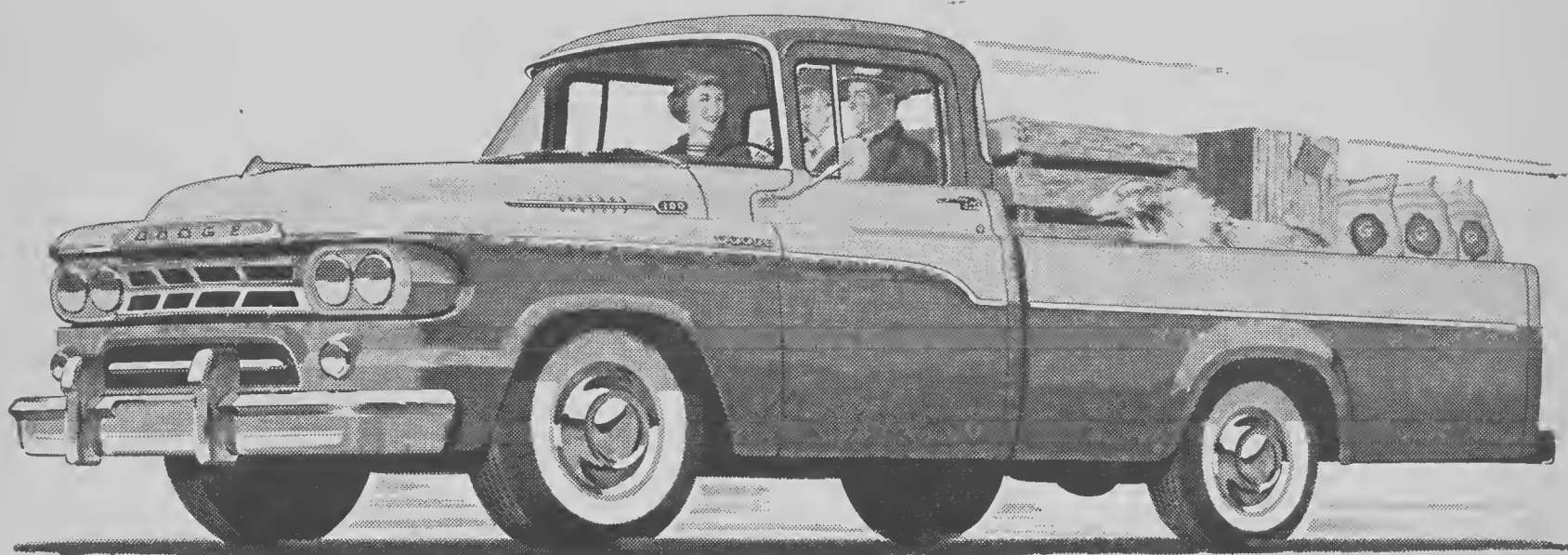


The Cariboo and Chilcotin regions form the largest range area in the province. Here are beef cattle on the Cariboo range in the Williams Lake district.

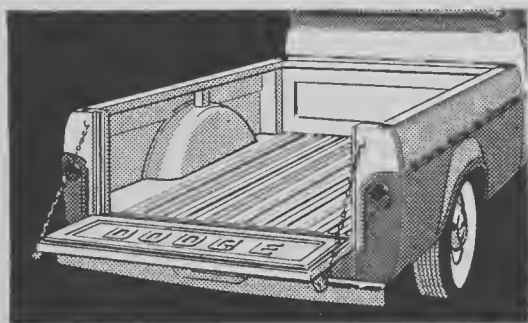
IT'S HERE!

NEW DODGE

SWEPTLINE FOR 1959



Here's the first pick-up to roll your way with flair to match its flash! And for the same cost as an *ordinary* pick-up. Handsome? Those fresh, fashionable, flush side panels look as smart and stylish as a passenger car! Load space? The most by weight, volume and load length of any pick-up in the industry. Spirited? Just you take the wheel and see. (And you can see it at your dealer's *now*, you know!)



Holds the most! New Dodge Sweptline pick-up body holds more by volume, weight and load length than any other in the industry. Available in 6½' body on 108" wheelbase; 8'3" body on 116" wheelbase; 9' body on 126" wheelbase.

Yours in the new Dodge Sweptline '59 pick-up!

- New stay-ahead style from front to rear!
- New hydraulically operated clutch for easier going!
- New improved springing for smoother riding!
- New larger brakes for increased driving safety!
- New suspended brake and clutch pedals for convenience!
- Newly improved V-8 and thrifty Dodge Six power!
- Up to 84 cu. ft. of load capacity!
- Three smart Sweptline models to choose from—from 5,000 lbs. to 9,000 lbs. max. G.V.W.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED

Models from 4,250 lbs. G.V.W. to 65,000 lbs. G.C.W.—There's one that's right for your Hauling!

WINTER'S THE TIME

for a
**FARM IMPROVEMENT
LOAN**

- when there's more time to do the job
- and skilled help is available

Farm Improvement Loans, backed by the Dominion Government, are available from your bank—up to \$5,000 at five percent simple interest, and repayment periods up to 10 years depending on amount borrowed and the purpose of the loan.

These loans cover the purchase of all types of farm equipment and improvement to the farm house and farm buildings including:

- Electrification, refrigeration, heating systems, water systems, sewage systems.
- As well as the construction, renovation and additions to any building or structure on the farm including the farm house or separate homes for farm help, poultry houses, machine sheds, brooder houses, silos and garages.
- Also fencing, clearing, irrigating, and reclaiming land, soil conservation and the sinking or improvement of wells, dugouts or an ice well.

**Make arrangements with
your bank now, and do the
job this winter when good
men and materials are avail-
able, and you have more
time to attend to it.**

Why Wait for Spring?



issued by
authority of Minister of Labour

8038

Through Field and Wood

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS—No. 3

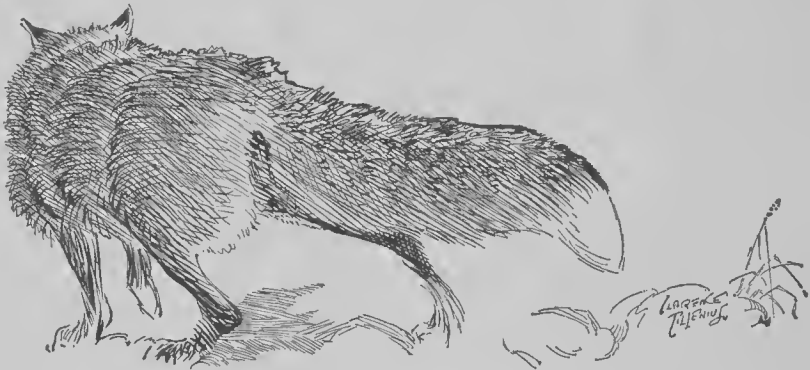


THE distant chatter of a magpie breaks the stillness. A few moments later it comes again, with a note of querulous urgency. To the listener it means one thing: a wandering coyote or red fox is in the neighborhood and the magpie sees him.

Sure enough, out of the jumble of boulders on the rocky hillside lopes a red shape, light as thistledown. A red fox! Swiftly questing here and there among the crevices, of a sudden he turns toward the hillside where a

shoulder of rock rises above the tangle. At the same instant something moves on top of the rock. A pair of black ears cock forward above a cunning face as a second fox appears on the ledge above.

For an instant they stand motionless. All at once a fitful breath of air stirs along the hillside and on it is the scent of danger. Without a sound, without ever appearing to move, the two foxes have miraculously melted into the landscape and are gone. V



Continued from page 15

ONE BREEDS

pens from where their litters are weaned.

How is the program turning out? "I weaned 247 pigs from the first 26 sows to go through last spring, averaging almost 10 pigs per litter," he explains. "And I didn't raise a single runt. I destroyed them."

With Hymers geared to produce 1,000 hogs or more a year, Simpson had the job of preparing to feed them. He converted an old henhouse by tearing out the roosts, cutting doorways in one wall, and pouring concrete platforms outside, with frost-proof water bowls. He built moveable gates around the platform which can easily be rearranged so he can clean it off with his tractor.

Cost of materials for this renovation, including the two self-feeders, was only \$150. It gave him capacity for 100 hogs, and proved so satisfactory that he carried out the same kind of renovation on an old stable. He is now looking for more space to handle the tide of hogs being produced by Hymers' sows.

These hog men keep a sharp pencil handy for figuring their progress, and Simpson has weigh scales which he uses to compare the growth of different groups of pigs.

"Crossbred pigs should be more vigorous," he points out. "That's why

we have a Wessex Saddleback boar (imported from England) and have mated him to 10 sows as a trial." V

Continued from page 15

BETTER SPUDS

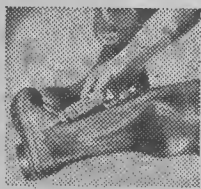
used not only to assure a crop but to avoid having certain disease symptoms masked by drought.

Every tuber used for "seed" in this isolation block must first have been indexed in the greenhouse. Essentially, this consists of growing one "eye" from each tuber and checking the resulting plant very carefully for disease symptoms, especially virus diseases. Any tuber may be discarded.

The crop from each seedling or variety is carefully harvested in the fall and stored separately in controlled-temperature storage rooms at 38-40°F.

After three years, the value of such a station has been well demonstrated. The disease incidence, particularly of such virus diseases as leaf roll and the mosaics, has been greatly reduced. While not of immediate, direct benefit to the gardening public, the work conducted at this isolation station should materially aid in hastening the introduction of new, improved varieties of potatoes for the Prairies. It must be remembered that seed stock, indexed and propagated at this station, is supplied only to research institutions on the Prairies. V

DON'T THROW IT AWAY!



USE
FLEX-O-FIX
AMAZING NEW
LIQUID RUBBER

Spreads like paste. Repairs leaks and tears in rubber boots and waders. Mends patches, waterproofs canvas, boots, tents, etc.

Jumbo tube, black or tan. If your dealers cannot supply Flex-O-Fix send \$1.00 for each tube to:

PYROIL OF CANADA LTD.
191 QUEEN ST. E. TORONTO 2, ONT.



**CAT-
TEX**

scientific
wonder SOLES

...AT ALL SHOE REPAIRERS



Sons Have Stake In Farm's Success



[Guide photos]

Three-year-old Hereford bull bought by Bates at a Moose Jaw range sale.

DUANE looks after the pigs and gets 25 per cent clear on everything he sells. Mervin takes care of the cattle and has a share of the returns on them. Both have quota books for grain deliveries. That's how Norman Bates carries out his "treat them right and they'll stay with farming" plan for his sons at Gilbert Plains, Man.

With 8 of the 40 breeding sows pigging every 6 weeks, the Bates barn is like a production line, but they don't sacrifice quality to high production. A lot of breeding stock is sold, running at the rate of 80 bred sows in 5 months this year. They also sell about 200 market hogs a year, one-third of them select pigs and only a very small percentage in the B₊ grade.

The breeding stock market has been extra good, mainly because the "in and outers" have been going back into hogs, says Mr. Bates.

The pig barn measures 44' by 120', with broad manure areas running the full length on both sides, where a dozer can drive through and clean up with a blade. Water troughs are in the manure areas, so the pigs go there to drink after feeding. This keeps the



Self-feeder near the pig barn. Sows are shut out when young pigs are inside.

pens perfectly dry and the bedding lasts so long that the pigs pound it into dust eventually.

A 10,000-bushel granary is built into the pig barn. Grain is rolled and mixed on the same floor as the pens and can be put straight into the feeders. Baby pigs are creep fed at 10 to 14 days old, but milk replacer has not been found satisfactory for them. Sows are on pasture part of the time. They're free to go outside even in winter, and they must go outside to feed, but they have some shelter there if they want it.

Hereford cattle are a major part of this family enterprise. They have about 80 cows in the breeding herd, 25 of them registered. The total herd is 250. Last winter, the calves were allowed to run with the cows until January, with creep feeding, but generally they are weaned in November. Some feeders are bought, then sold again as 2-year-olds.

Two of the later developments in the cattle business are favored by Norman Bates. He feeds stilbestrol to the steers, and secondly, he is in agreement with the trend toward slightly bigger cattle. He believes that the larger type gives a better rate of gain and the cows have less trouble calving. The Bateses had 50 acres of corn this year and use two silos, one of the trench type and another built of bales, with self-feeding from the trench. Brome, alfalfa and sweet clover are used for hay and silage, and some for seed. They also sow oats with beardless barley for feed.

Mervin Bates works full-time with his father, but Duane has a half-section of his own. With his sons able to take some of the responsibility for the farm, Norman Bates is active in the community as a councilor and as president of the local agricultural society.—R.C. V

Crossbreeding Experiment Laid Out

AN experiment involving 60 Yorkshire and 60 Landrace sows, and designed to give swine men answers to what they might expect from crossing animals of these two breeds, has been set up at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa. Dr. F. K. Kristjansson of the Animal Husbandry Division there, who is in charge of the project, says that some benefits are gained from crossbreeding, but that it is not yet known just what specific benefits can result from crossing these two breeds.

The experiment has also been designed to give a comparison of high energy rations and low energy rations, to see if similar pigs do as well under one feeding program, as under the other. V

Winter Quarters

ASSURE peaceful, quiet surroundings for cattle in the feedlot; make sure shelters are dry and have plenty of bedding. Make convenient arrangements for feeding and watering so as to keep labor to a minimum, and see that drinking troughs have some means of removing the chill from the water during cold weather. It is essential that feedlots be well drained. V



Hold on to your Life Insurance too ... with both hands

Your life insurance policy is very valuable property

- because if anything happens to you, your dependents will receive not merely what you saved, but *all* the money that you planned for their benefit . . . either in cash or as an income.
- because, in policies having *guaranteed* cash values, your savings are protected against casual spending, yet are always there to use in a financial emergency.
- because the payment of every dollar that your policies promise you at retirement is also *guaranteed*.

Guaranteed family security and guaranteed savings make life insurance the number one gilt-edged investment for over 7½ million Canadians.

This valuable property is worth holding on to with *both* hands.

**THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES
IN CANADA**

"Carter" DE-ICERS PERMANENT AND PORTABLE



FLOAT TYPE

Keeps stock troughs ice-free, even in the coldest weather. Available in two models—with built-in thermostat or with tilt type safety switch. Thermostat model is factory set to cut off when water reaches 50°.

1,000 W.—Thermostatically controlled	\$14.40
1,500 W.—Thermostatically controlled	15.10
1,000 W.—With tilt type safety switch	13.90
1,500 W.—With tilt type safety switch	14.60



PERMANENT TYPE

Look for trouble-free service from this solidly constructed "Carter" unit. Heating element is located well below water surface... external manual cut-off switch.

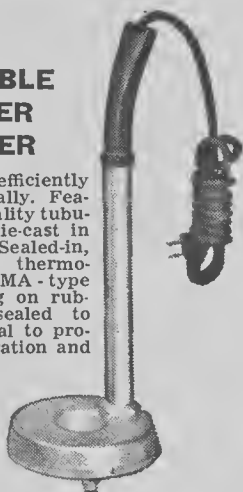
1,000 W.	\$22.20
1,500 W.	23.80
2,000 W.	24.00



PORTABLE WATER HEATER

Heats water efficiently and economically. Features high quality tubular element, die-cast in aluminum. Sealed-in, non-adjustable thermostat and NEMA-type grounded plug on rubber cord, sealed to heater terminal to provide safe operation and long life.

Price \$16.25



POULTRY WATER WARMER

Portable unit with compact cylindrical design... thermostatically controlled to keep correct water temperature.

100 W. or 150 W.	\$6.30
250 W.	8.60

All prices are suggested Retail.

"Carter"
PRODUCTS

"Designed for Service"

BY

JAMES B. CARTER LIMITED

WINNIPEG 13, CANADA

Eastern Sales Representative:
FRANK PRUNEAU SALES AGENCY

426 Roncesvalles Ave.

Toronto, Ont.



the monthly magazine for beef producers

If you raise beef for market, you should read each issue of Canada's only publication for the commercial cattleman. It brings you up-to-date information on new methods to get your stock to market at greater profit.

- FEEDING
- PASTURAGE
- ANIMAL HEALTH
- HAY-CROPPING
- MARKET FORECAST

Use this handy form to send in your subscription, now.

CANADIAN CATTLEMEN

1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man.

I am enclosing ☐ \$2.00 for one year subscription; ☐ \$3.00 for 2 years; ☐ \$4.00 for 3 years; ☐ \$5.00 for 4 years.

NAME.....
(please print)

ADDRESS.....

LIVESTOCK

Grain Feeding And Carcass Quality

Feeding, not breeding, is the decisive factor in hog carcass quality says this Saskatchewan livestock authority

"CANADA'S hog industry could be boosted \$4 million a year if we could eliminate the problem of overfinish," says Dr. Milton Bell, Animal Husbandry Dept., University of Saskatchewan. "Most hog producers in this country don't fully understand the relationship between grain feeding and carcass quality."

Pig production receives a boost during a time of grain surplus, particularly when the demand for meat products is high enough to keep prices up. But many producers are finding that the faster they try to process grain through their hogs the poorer their net returns become. Some farmers can't make any money selling hogs at the floor price for the simple reason that their animals are consuming too much feed per unit of gain; this extra feed is also lowering carcass quality because of overfinish.

For every 1,000 pigs sold in Canada during last year, 934 were classed as market animals, representing the current crop of pigs in the general weight range of 200 pounds. Of these, 287 (28.7 per cent) graded A, 417 graded B; and 230 went into other grades applicable to young stock—that means over 50 per cent failed to make grade A. Eleven per cent of these were too light, 10 per cent too heavy, and 79 per cent were down graded because of overfinish.

WHAT does this mean to you, the hog producer? Plenty, in terms of dollars and cents. The price spread between the A and B grades is about \$1 per hundred pounds, or \$1.50 per carcass, plus the extra dollar premium contributed by the government. Considering the average net profit per pig at \$15, this would mean an increased return of over 16 per cent. Big business today will leave no stone unturned to boost their net returns by only 1 or 2 per cent.

Many producers believe their troubles will end with the development of a "meat type" hog, and are attracted into new breeds—some of them not at all suited to Canadian markets—because they've been unsuccessful with the old ones. "I agree there is good reason to change breeds if you're reasonably sure that malnutrition, parasites, disease or bad management aren't responsible for your poor responses," Dr. Bell continued, "but don't change until you've evaluated the evidence. I'm not against new breeds or crossbreeding, but it's my opinion that, with the high quality breeds we now have available here, it's our feeding methods which are largely to blame for overfinished pigs."

Experiments conducted at various Canadian colleges and experimental farms amply indicate what happens when you feed for maximum gain.

The work of Dr. W. E. Crampton and colleagues at Macdonald College showed that pigs fed finishing rations based on wheat gave a low percentage of grade A's, although they did gain the fastest. When the wheat was replaced by oats, or partially by alfalfa meal, gain rates dropped, but carcass quality improved.

It's common to find considerable differences in quality between the carcasses of gilts and barrows. This varies according to the breed or strain, but gilts consistently score several points higher than males and can tolerate a higher level of energy in their rations. "In considering nutrient requirements for bacon-type hogs, we don't recommend T.D.N. (Total Digestible Nutrient) levels above 75 per cent," Dr. Bell added, "except in the case of young growing pigs. During the finishing period, rations carrying 71 per cent T.D.N. for gilts and 67 per cent for barrows will give the best overall results."

"I realize that regulating the energy intake of self-fed pigs isn't an easy task on the farm, but crude fiber content can serve as a guide. For finishing rations we recommend about 8 per cent fiber for males, and 7 per cent for females. You can get these fiber levels by proper use of oats, oat hulls, alfalfa meal, bran, and feed of that nature, but selecting the right amount and kind of bulk additive isn't an easy matter, because the digestible energy content varies widely between them. But a big reduction in the energy content of a ration may result in a corresponding increase in the amount of feed taken in."

IN general, the ratio of protein to digestible energy in the ration has a bearing on carcass quality. A high level of protein relative to energy (fat) favors the production of lean meat because the body doesn't store protein as it does fat. Pigs in the 100-150 pound range should be fed a diet containing 16 per cent protein, and those from 150-200 pounds, one with about 14 per cent. If you keep your gilts separate from your barrows, remember that the latter need a higher protein to energy ratio for the production of A carcasses.

Another factor to remember is feed additives. Vitamins A and D and certain minerals are lacking in our Canadian farm grains, but they usually contain an abundance of the B-vitamins. Vitamin B₁₂ can be supplied by the meat meal component of the protein supplement, or by adding a special B₁₂ supplement. Salt, calcium, and often phosphorus generally have to be added to promote proper development and feed utilization. Commercial or homemade supplements containing proteins of both animal and vegetable origin, dehydrated alfalfa meal or grass, salt and other minerals should meet this need.—C.V.F. V



Going Bigger To Make It Pay

RENE COUESLAN (pronounced Kweelan) took on a big job with some hired help at his dairy farm last summer. He was installing an automatic barn cleaner and extending the dairy barn to an overall length of 146 feet. This would enable him to milk 50 Holsteins, instead of 33, and also to house 30 to 40 calves in 5 pens, all under 1 roof. He has a separate barn for the yearlings and 2-year-olds.

Rene, who farms at Broadview, Sask., sells a number of heifers each year, so he does not anticipate any difficulty in increasing his milking herd from his own breeding. He ships into the Regina milkshed on a permit, and has a ready sale for calves, so he's building on a sure foundation. Several local dairy herds owe their start to purchases from him. The way Rene sees it, he has to enlarge his operation now if he's to keep his business profitable. He's also ready to go into bulk milk handling when the time comes.

Rene has a very efficient operation. His herd is on ROP and Herd Improvement tests, and TB tests for an accredited herd. There are rigid standards of cleanliness and sanitation to be maintained for the milkshed, and he practises vaccination against Bang's disease. All this demands a lot of time and hard work, but Mrs. Coueslan is thoroughly experienced and can help out with keeping the equipment sanitized, handling the milking and looking after the calves, whenever she's needed. Rene also has some full-time and part-time hired help.

When he took over the farm 10 years ago from his wife's uncle, there was a small herd to build upon and he brought in a number of cows from Eastern Canada. Most of his cows are purebreds now and he is almost entirely on A.I., using frozen semen. To help keep his program on the right track, he took a breeding course in Winnipeg and says it's a great help to dairymen like himself.

Rene can produce enough feed grain, brome and alfalfa hay, and clover silage on his section for his own

*Preparations inside
the dairy barn
for installing
the barn cleaner.*



herd. He has dug a trench silo in a hillside, with a capacity of 1,000 tons, and finds it keeps well there. He believes in putting his calves on a milk

replacer. He recommends this because it enables him to ship more milk, while ensuring that the calves are fed properly and on time.—R.C. V

Clean Up Your Herd

TEST all unvaccinated cows for Bang's disease regularly, and vaccinate all heifer calves. All replacements should be bought from vaccinated, or from Bang's-free herds. Use a strip cup to detect mastitis, and treat infected cows immediately when detected, and milk these infected cows last. V

CYANAMID

Weather too cold?

No slumps
in egg
production



AUREOMYCIN®

in good feeds prevents cold weather stress

Watch out for your hens when the temperature plunges down below freezing! That's the time when your hens really need protection to *keep on laying well and bringing in egg profits.*

Tests have shown that the *right* amount of AUREOMYCIN in good layer feeds gives hens more vigor to withstand the stress of cold weather—helps prevent laying slumps. In a trial at Iowa State College during the winter months, a group of low-producing hens was placed on layer feeds containing AUREOMYCIN. During the next 60 days, these hens showed an average increase in egg production of 39%.

Ask your feed manufacturer, or feed dealer, for LAYER FEEDS containing the *right* amount of AUREOMYCIN.

Good layer feeds with
AUREOMYCIN provide you with:

- More eggs over a longer period.
- More *early* and *late* season eggs.
- More eggs per 100 lbs. of feed.
- More eggs in the presence of disease.
- More eggs in times of stress.
- More chicks from increased hatchability.

CYANAMID OF CANADA LIMITED,

Animal Feed Products, 160 Bloor St. East,
Toronto 5, Ont.

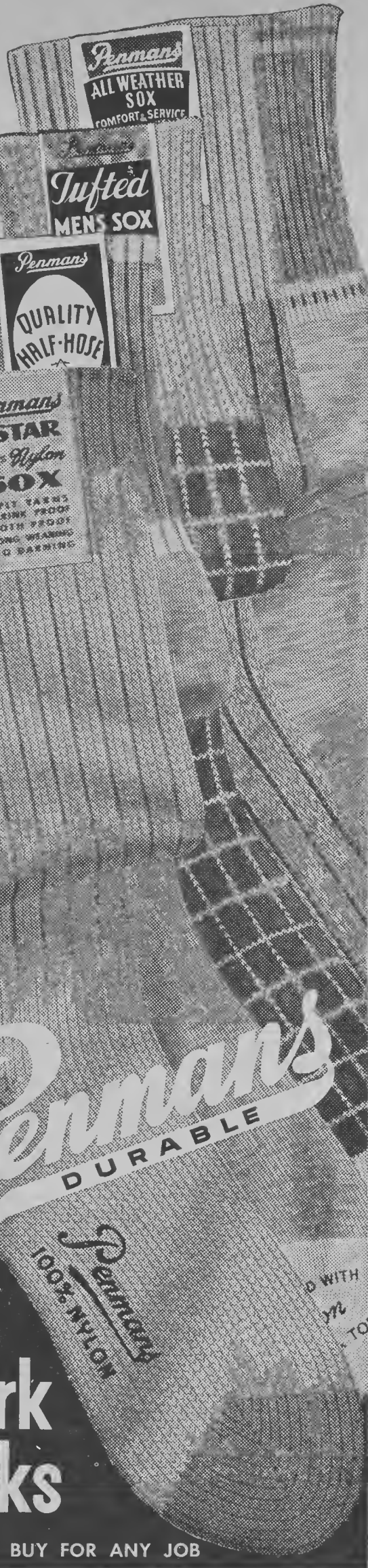
or

N. D. HOGG LTD.,

Box 66, Station "Q",
Toronto, Ont.



Rene Coueslan and part of his herd.



Work Socks

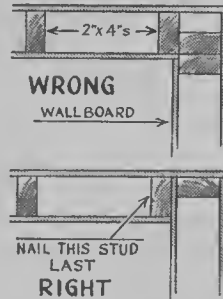
YOUR BEST BUY FOR ANY JOB

You'll get extra wear—extra comfort—extra value—in PENMANS WORK SOCKS. There are styles and weights for any job—your best buy in any price range.

WORKSHOP

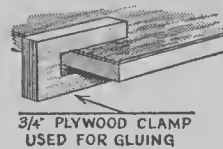
Closet Corners

Instead of using three 2" by 4"s in closet corners, as most carpenters do, I get the same results with only two. First, nail the outside stud in place, and then run the inside sheet rock flush with the outer end of this 2" by 4". The second 2" by 4" is nailed over the sheet and anchored to the first stud, as shown. The right and wrong way are illustrated in the sketch.—H.E.F., Tex. ✓



Glueing Arborite

Normally, you need a lot of clamps when you're glueing Arborite, or similar material, to a table top. Maybe you have not that many clamps, but you can make them easily this way. Take some scrap pieces of 3/4" plywood and cut notches into them, slightly tapering toward the inner end to a little less than the thickness of the table top plus the Arborite. A handy size for the pieces of plywood is 5" by 3". These wooden clamps can be used for many other glueing jobs.—J.J.T., Alta. ✓

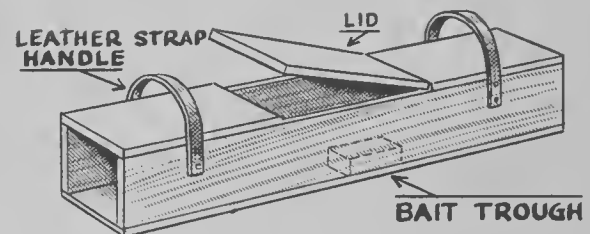


Putty Knife

One of the best helpers you can have around is the putty knife. You can use it to pry lids from pails or cans of paint, to dig out the corners of things, to remove paint from glass etc., and a multitude of little jobs.—H.S., Mich. ✓

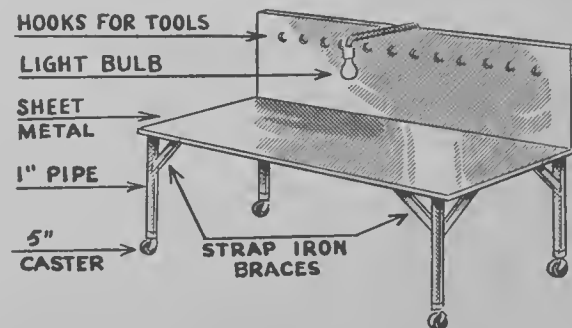
Rodent Bait Box

This system works so well we have run out of rats, and it does equally well for catching mice. We made a sort of flue, open at both ends, with 1"x4" lumber, any length from 1 1/2' to 3', or more. In the center we made a small trough to prevent the bait from spreading, and for convenience in filling the trough, we made a small door in the top of the bait box. A couple of leather strap handles make it easy to carry, and also indicate the top of the box at a glance. Boxes should be too narrow for cats to get inside, and long enough to prevent chickens from reaching the bait. We use warfarin for bait.—A.M.McK., Sask. ✓



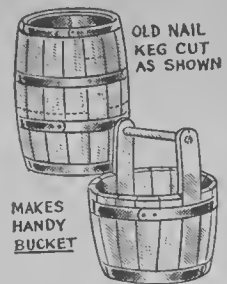
Workshop Table

A handy table for the workshop, useful when overhauling the car or tractor, can be made out of light sheet metal. This can be wheeled up to the job you are doing, with all the needed tools and bolts on it. A light bulb, connected to a long cord and extending over the table on an arm, completes this useful arrangement. You need sheet metal, some 1" pipe for legs, strap iron for leg braces, and four casters. Hooks set along the back of the table are sure to be useful.—E.M.T., Alta. ✓



Making a Bucket

You can make a handy bucket for a variety of purposes from an empty nail keg. Slip off the upper two hoops of the keg and cut the staves, as shown in the illustration, leaving two longer ones to hold the handle. All you need for the handle is a dowel or a length of 1" by 2" hardwood and fasten it between the two tall staves. There you have a good bucket that can't rust. — A.R.W., Alta. ✓

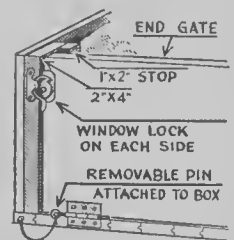


No-skid Sawing

Wrap a length of old inner tube over the ridge of the saw horse, and tack it along the sides with roofing nails. Boards won't slip or mar when being sawed.—H.J.M., Fla. ✓

End-Gate Hardware

Fitted with a pair of ordinary window locks and two butt hinges, the trailer end-gate can be fastened easily or removed in a jiffy. The lower part of each hinge is screwed to the trailer floor, and the upper part to the gate. The two locks are secured with wood screws to the sides and the end-gate (see sketch). For easy removal, take out the hinge pins and replace them with loose-fitting looped pins.—H.E.F., Tex. ✓



Rug Curl

If the corner of your rug curls and you can't flatten it, try inserting a length of fairly stiff wire in the hem of the rug. If it doesn't have a hem, the wire can be sewn on the underside.—I.N.K., Sask. ✓



CHRISTMAS

*The Sacred Season of Glad Tidings and Good Will,
of Happy Memories and Fond Recollections*

At Christmas the gifts of memory and recollection enable us to bridge the distance set by time and the circumstances of our lives; to recreate the scenes of childhood; to recall and remember the love of parents, the kindness and good will and loyalty of neighbors and friends.

The joys of family reunion, the exchange of gifts and greetings, the sharing together of age-old customs and pleasures and the sights and sounds peculiar to Christmas make this the most truly enjoyable season of all the year.

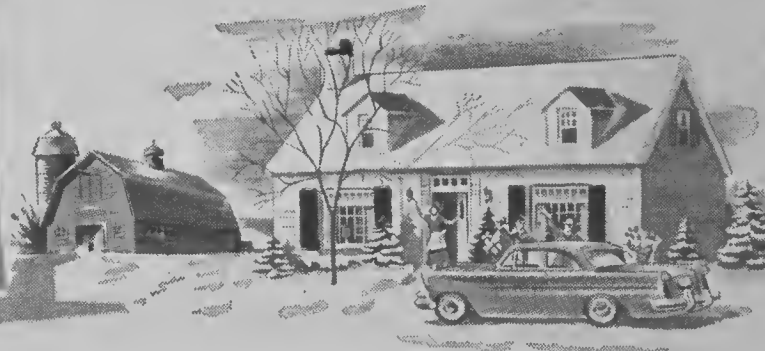
*On behalf of the Board of Directors, the Management and
Personnel of United Grain Growers Limited, I extend, most
sincerely, to all Farmers and their families*

THE SEASON'S GREETINGS

President and General Manager



**UNITED
GRAIN GROWERS
LIMITED**



EASILY INSTALLED... MEANS MOREWORK DONE IN GREATER COMFORT AND SAFETY!

"CARTER" FARM TRACTOR CABS feature modern automotive type design with heavy steel side panels and reinforced steel turret top. Hinged windows provide maximum ventilation and dust control.



Minneapolis-Moline GB—Price \$265.00.
Also fits Massey-Ferguson 95.



Case—500, 600 and 900—Price \$255.00.
Cabs also available for I.H.C.—
450, 600 and 650.

There's a "CARTER" Tractor Cab for most makes of tractors.
For further information see your local dealer or write direct.

JAMES B. CARTER LIMITED

WINNIPEG 13 CANADA

SOILS and CROPS



Hay Wafers Easy to Handle

It looks like engineers are going to win another round in their battle to take the labor out of hay handling. They have already rendered the pitchfork obsolete, devised bale stokers, loaders and elevators, as well as forage harvesters and a host of other machines to streamline the hay-ing program. Now, another promising development is in the works. It's a machine to take hay from the windrow and press it into wafers or pellets.

These wafers can be handled mechanically, require only half as much storage space as hay bales, and are palatable. They measure up to 4" in diameter and about 2" thick. The development is still in the experimental stages, but a few trial machines have been built and are in use in the United States. Some cattlemen there are already trying them, too.

Dr. K. L. Turk of Cornell University told a group of agricultural engineers meeting at the Ontario Agricultural College that if this system is perfected, it could bring added convenience to cattlemen in handling roughages. However, he said that two major barriers are holding back the development. First, machines have not yet been developed to enable most farmers to harvest their hay in that form. Second, insufficient research work has been done to enable scientists to say just how good these hay wafers are as feed.

He said that preliminary feeding experiments at several stations showed that dairy calves and cows ate more hay when it was fed in wafer form, and that beef cattle and sheep made better growth and fattened faster when fed wafers. He cautioned that when dairy cows are fed finely ground forages, the fat content of their milk may decline.

One experimental machine takes cured hay from the windrow and without grinding, hammers it out under 6,000 lb. pressure as a continuous tube of pressed hay in wafer or biscuit form. The wafers are delivered from the machine into a trailing self-



This is what wafers look like. They take up much less space than bales.

unloading wagon, from where they can be put into storage.—D.R.B. ✓

Forage In Severe Drought

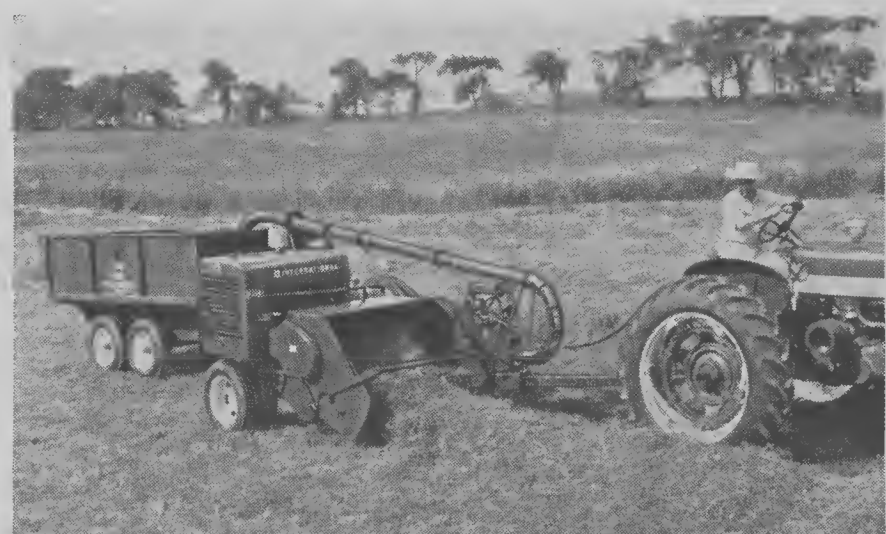
LOW summer pasture production on Vancouver Island, caused by extreme drought, has led to tests at the Saanichton Experimental Farm, which revealed alfalfa as the outstanding drought-resistant species in that area.

Birdsfoot trefoil was neither as high yielding nor as drought resistant as alfalfa but it showed an ability to produce during most of the summer. It withstood closer grazing and grew on poorer soils than alfalfa.

Other crops were rated as follows: Ladino clover was excellent under irrigation but would not persist under dry conditions. White Dutch or wild white clover was very persistent under dry grazing conditions, but yields were much lower than the legumes mentioned. Orchard grass was outstanding among grasses, starting growth medium early in spring and continuing 2 weeks longer into drought than most other grass varieties, but forage yields were less than trefoil. Alta fescue gave similar yields to orchard, but seasonal distribution was not as good. Perennial ryegrass yielded less than orchard and alta fescue, but quality at mature stage was higher, while seasonal distribution was the same as alta fescue. ✓

Coarse Ground Covers

ON a slope where a thick mat of roots is needed to hold the soil in place, medium-height or tall shrubs will make a suitable coarse ground cover if planted heavily enough. The spreading action of these shrubs is increased if the plants are cut back heavily in the spring. ✓



Cured hay is picked up from the windrow by this experimental field pelletizer and then hammered out into wafer or biscuit form measuring 2" by 4". [Guide photos]



A COMPLETE ADVERTISING PRODUCTION SERVICE

- CREATIVE ARTISTS
- COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS
- PHOTO-ENGRAVERS
- ELECTROTYPERS
- WAX LINE ENGRAVERS
- RUBBER, PARA-PLASTIC PLATES
- STEREOTYPERS
- NEWSPAPER FEATURES
- ADVERTISING SERVICES
- OFFSET PLATES

rapid grip and **Batten** limited

TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA WINNIPEG

Read our advertising columns for new offers of products and services. It could help you save money.

COUGHS

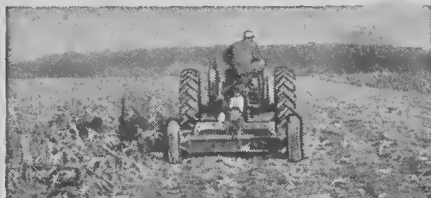
—new
treatment
idea!

Ever tried gargling to ease a cough? It is one of those ideas that make you ask "Why didn't somebody think of this before?" Well, they did, but the idea of gargling with Pinex has suddenly become more noticeable. Why not? The soothing properties of Pinex go to work right away. Just keep Pinex in your throat as long as possible. The best way is to gargle then swallow. This way, Pinex is more effective in easing coughs. Try it.



PINEX
CONCENTRATED
or READY-MIX

WOOD'S MULTI-JOB Model 80 ROTARY MOWER SHREDDER



STALK SHREDDING



BRUSH CUTTING

The most used machine on your farm!

High speed pasture clipping—fine mowing—straw and stubble shredding—brush clearing. Big jobs, small jobs... spring, summer and fall, your all-purpose Model 80 is never idle! Built rugged—for the toughest job!

- Cuts a wide 6-2/3 ft. swath—2 crop rows
- Twin blades for clean cut
- Attach to any standard 2-3 plow tractor
- Cutting height from ground to 14" high

WOOD BROTHERS MFG. COMPANY

51812 South 4th Street, Oregon, Illinois

SOILS AND CROPS

New Grades For Ontario Potatoes

NEW grade standards for potatoes grown in Ontario have been announced by W. A. Goodfellow, provincial Minister of Agriculture. The idea is to provide more uniformity in size and quality, and to permit more attractive packaging.

The grades are as follows: Ontario No. 1, 2" to 3½" diameter, with at least 75 per cent at 2¼" or better, particularly suitable for 5, 10, 15, and 50 lb. containers. Ontario No. 1 large, over 3½", for french frying, baking and other special uses. Ontario No. 1 small, 1¾" to 2¼" to facilitate packaging and washing, suitable for 5 and 10 lb. transparent bags. Finally, Ontario No. 2.

Potatoes shipped outside the province will continue to be graded according to Federal standards, and all grades must be marked with the prefix "Canada." ✓

Seeding Methods Compared

METHODS of seeding, tested at the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., and at illustration stations in that part of the province, have shown some very useful results.

With the "once-over" method, using a oneway disk with seeder attachment, or disker with seeder attachment, for seeding spring wheat on fallow, it was found that special land preparation was needed during the fallow period. It also appeared that the normal rate of seeding had to be increased slightly, and the operator needed constantly to watch the depth of seeding very closely and make adjustments while on the move.

With a conventional seeding machine, such as the press drill or double-disk drill, there was less chance of error, no special land preparation was needed, and there was only a minimum amount of depth adjustment.

The yields at Swift Current in bushels per acre were: Press drill, 28; double-disk drill, 25; oneway disk with seeder attachment and packer, 27; and disker with seeder attachment and packer, 22. ✓

Growing Season Should Be Studied

THE first killing frosts of the fall have been recorded as early as the last week of August and as late as the third week of October in southern Alberta, but, on the average, the first killing frost occurs within four days of September 15, according to P. H. Walker of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. The length of the crop season largely determines what crops can be grown in a district, so a thorough knowledge of the climate is necessary when considering the adaptability of a crop, whether in southern Alberta or elsewhere.

One difficulty, as Mr. Walker points out, is that in some years the length of southern Alberta's crop season may be little more than two months, while it may be almost six months in other years. As well as the fall variations,

the last killing frost in spring may come anywhere between the second week of April and the second week of June. Furthermore, lengths of crop seasons, while varying greatly between one area and another, may also show notable differences within an area. Such variations can be caused by the lay of the land, exposure, altitude and geographic location.

This all sounds very confusing, but it shows how essential it is to have a thorough knowledge of climate when selecting crops. ✓

Good Crop For S.W. Manitoba

CORN instead of summerfallow, or in widely spaced rows across summerfallow fields, can prevent soil drifting and supplement feed supplies in southwestern Manitoba, advises the Soils and Crops Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

They say that corn for fodder is one of the most secure crops for the farmer who is raising beef or dairy cattle. It is also fairly drought resistant, and is not susceptible to grass-

hopper damage. Harvested at the proper stage, it will make excellent silage, or can be cut for dry feed, or used as fall pasture.

Other advantages are that it is a good summerfallow substitute, if weeds are controlled properly. In wide rows it acts as a shelterbelt in reducing the wind speed, and the stubble will serve as an excellent snow trap after the crop is removed or pastured.

The recommended varieties, Morden 74 and Falconer, should be seeded about the third week of May, at one bushel to five acres, in 36-inch rows. ✓

Sensible size, exciting style at lowest cost per country mile!



THE LARK BY STUDEBAKER



New dimension in motoring... perfectly suited to your needs...

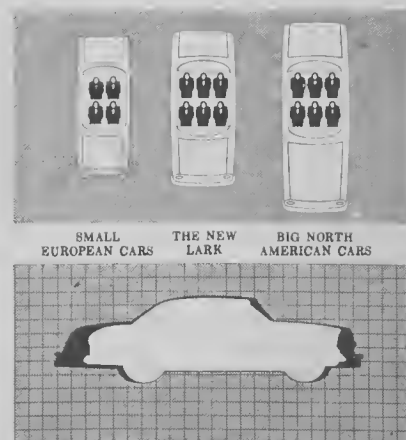
• The Lark by Studebaker is the only 1959 car that's completely new in concept, precisely *right* for the Canadian farm family.

The Lark is nearly three feet shorter than most North American cars, yet seats six adults easily. Handles with wonderful ease in city traffic or on rough concession roads. Simply styled, but richly finished. Delivers top performance and mileage on regular gas. Costs less to buy, less to own than cars with unnecessary,

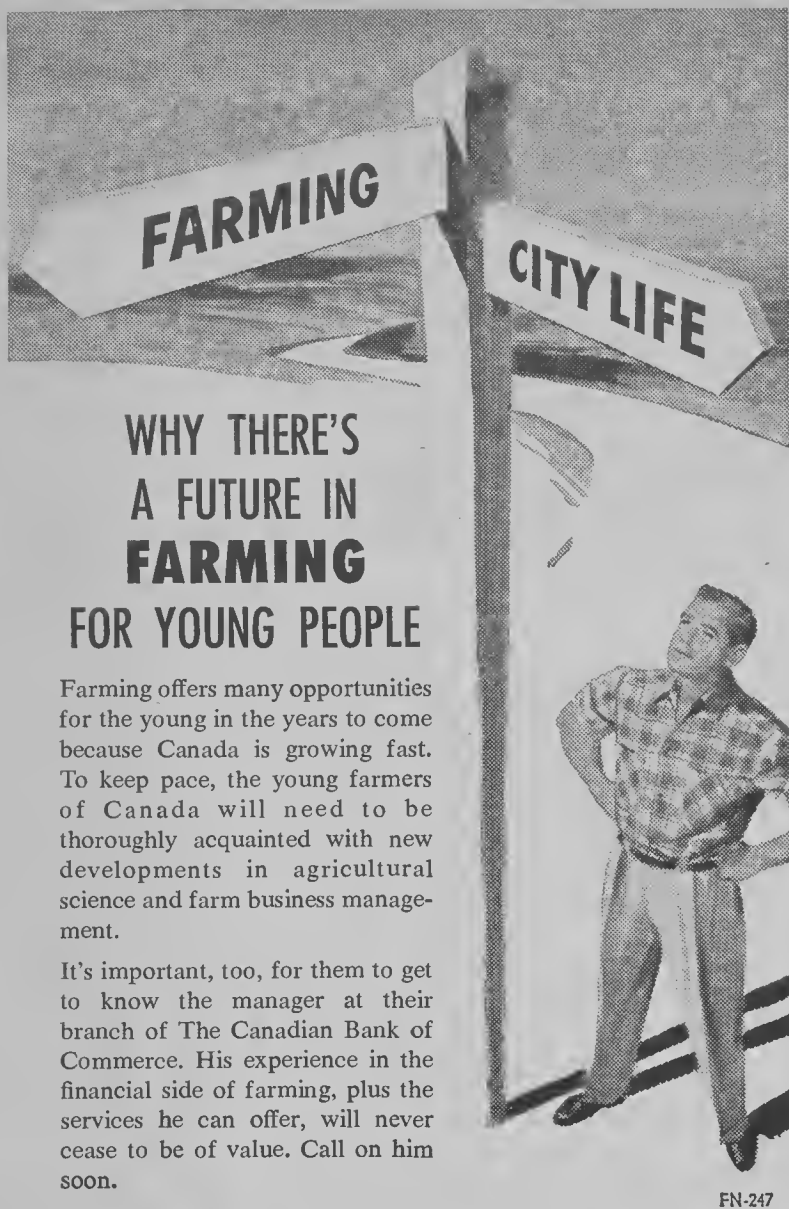
wasteful horsepower and weight.

Models include a station wagon with amazing cargo capacity, plus exterior compactness. Any of the three sedans—2-door, 4-door or hard-top—will take the whole family to town in comfort.

Headroom, footroom and width comparable to full-size North American cars—cradled entirely between the axles. Nearly three feet of non-functional overhang has been eliminated.



SEE YOUR STUDEBAKER DEALER NOW



WHY THERE'S A FUTURE IN FARMING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Farming offers many opportunities for the young in the years to come because Canada is growing fast. To keep pace, the young farmers of Canada will need to be thoroughly acquainted with new developments in agricultural science and farm business management.

It's important, too, for them to get to know the manager at their branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce. His experience in the financial side of farming, plus the services he can offer, will never cease to be of value. Call on him soon.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

775 branches across Canada ready to serve you

Helps You Overcome FALSE TEETH Looseness and Worry

No longer be annoyed or feel ill-at-ease because of loose, wobbly false teeth. **FASTEETH**, an improved alkaline (non-acid) powder, sprinkled on your plates holds them firmer so they feel more comfortable. Avoid embarrassment caused by loose plates. Get **FASTEETH** at drug counters everywhere.

FREE—Amazing Book on RHEUMATISM, ARTHRITIS

If you suffer aches, pains and discomforts of Rheumatism, as manifested in ARTHRITIS, NEURITIS, SCIATICA or LUMBAGO, send today for this FREE Book. It reveals important facts about why drugs and medicine give only temporary relief without removing causes of your trouble. Explains a proven, specialized system of treatment that may save you years of distress. No obligation. Write for this FREE Book today!

Ball Clinic, Dept. 539, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

FREE 30 DAYS SUPPLY VITAMINS

RETAIL
VALUE
\$4.95

11 Minerals plus Lipotropic Factors

Yes we will send you (Free) a 30 day supply of New-Vite capsules containing 24 proven ingredients, vitamins, 11 minerals plus lipotropic factors. These vitamins are necessary for normal body functioning; aid growth, improve appetite, help body resist infections. Also included in the formula, 1000 i.u. Vit. D, necessary for normal development of children's bones and teeth and during pregnancy and lactation.

AMAZING NEW PLAN

With your free vitamins we will send you information on how you can get a supply of New-Vite capsules each month for just \$2.67 (almost 50% less than usual retail prices) on the amazing New-Vite plan. The Canadian New-Vite Company (Division of Sanderson Drugs Limited) is pleased to make this offer to you. So mail this coupon today.



Each capsule contains:	
Vitamin A	Calcium
Vitamin D	phosphorus
Vitamin B-1	Cobalt
Riboflavin	Iodine
Vitamin B-2	Magnesium
Calcium D-Pantothenate	
Vitamin C	Manganese
Niacinamide	Molybdenum
Vitamin B-12	Potassium
Choline	Methionine
Inositol	Hesperidin
Iron, Copper, Zinc	

NEW-VITE COMPANY
(Division Sanderson Drugs Ltd.)
1560 Dupont Street
Toronto 9, Ontario

Send me (Free) a 30 day supply of New-Vite capsules and information on your new low cost plan. I am under no obligation to buy any vitamins and may accept or reject the benefits of the plan after trying my (Free) sample supply.

I enclose 25¢ for mail and packing costs.

Name
Address
City
Province



Sprayer For Ear Corn



[Guide photo
Karl Harvey designed and built this
handy self-propelled spraying rig.

MARKET gardener Karl Harvey at Magourville, 10 miles east of Fredericton, N.B., found that spraying his corn for ear-worm with a hand-sprayer strapped to his back, was giving him headaches, weak spells, and sore eyes. But if he didn't spray, damage to cobs could run as high as 75 per cent.

His solution: he designed and built a self-propelled sprayer to travel through a field of mature corn without damaging or bending the stalks, and with the spray boom carried high enough to permit adequate coverage. He built it from automotive parts, but powered both the drive shaft and the sprayer with a Wisconsin air-cooled engine.

The sprayer is a 3-wheeled affair, with the engine, drive shaft, two wheels, spray tank, and seat all mounted on one side, and compact enough to squeeze through the corn rows which are spaced 42 inches apart.

The third wheel is suspended from an overhead frame which loops up from the main part of the machine, high enough to straddle a row of corn.

The machine works so well that he uses it for spraying other crops on the farm as well, thus freeing his tractor for other work. He has sprayed 18 acres in a single day with it.

Harvey sells most of his crop from a sales stand on the highway fronting his home. Now that district people are learning he is there, they are flocking to his place, too. Business has been increasing about 30 per cent each year.

His operation is made possible by the new production techniques he is using. The corn sprayer is one. Even more important are the selective weed sprays. These herbicides have elimi-

nated the job of weeding from carrot-growing, and greatly reduced it with crops like potatoes, squash and cauliflower. They make it possible for him to grow wheat in his rotation, too. Without these techniques, he couldn't begin to meet the increasing demand for his produce. The work load would be too heavy.—D.R.B. V

Making Money With Turnip Growing

HOW much would it cost you to produce a bushel of turnips? A study of table turnip production in Ontario has been based on 193 records obtained during three consecutive years from individual farms. The conclusion drawn is that the net return per farm increased steadily as acreage per farm increased, sales per farm increased, labor requirements decreased, and crop value per dollar invested improved. Strength in each of these factors tended to improve earnings, but a weakness in any one was serious. Each factor that was below average cut returns in half, and more than 10 weak factors resulted in a net loss from the crop.

The situation is discussed fully in an Ontario Department of Agriculture booklet entitled "Turnip Production Costs and Management." It includes the problem of overcoming high labor costs, the location of the most concentrated turnip producing areas in the province, and whether turnips should be a primary cash crop, or a secondary undertaking on the average family farm. V

"Brown" Apple

APPLES that contain brown lesions, which have a decidedly bitter taste, generally indicate a boron deficiency in the soil of the orchard. Other symptoms are cracks in the fruit, or "corky" areas. The condition often appears on the trees as thick, dwarfed leaves or lesions on the bark. If boron deficiency is extreme the tree may die. V

Farm Garden

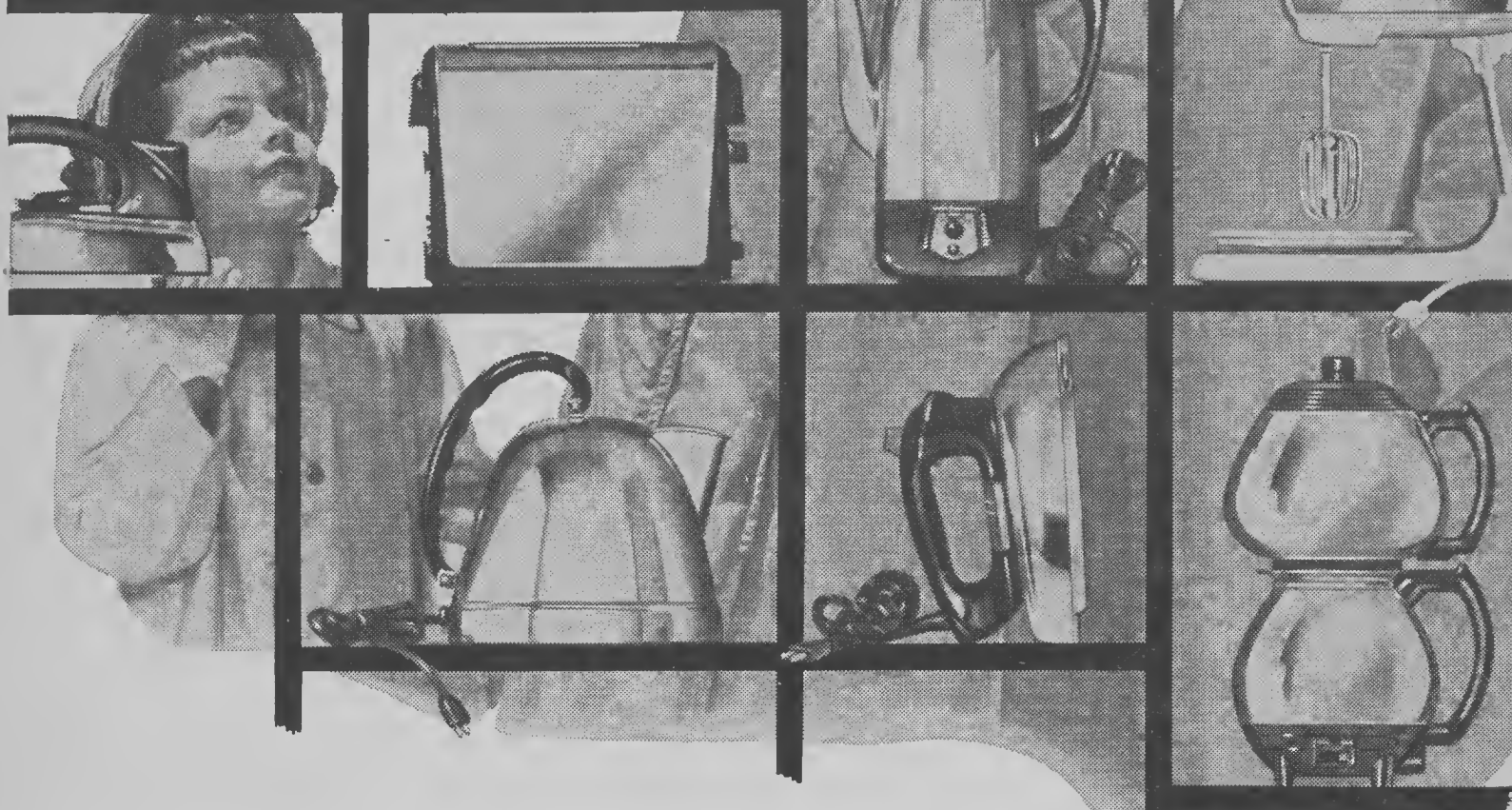
PLANT a farm garden using the vegetable varieties recommended for your district. It should contain some small fruits such as raspberries and currants, and, if practical, a few fruit trees. Maintain the fertility of your garden with manure and commercial fertilizers, and use succession planting of your vegetables to provide more efficient use of the space. V



"And now for the treasurer's report."

INCO METALS AT WORK IN CANADA

For bright lasting beauty choose appliances plated with Inco Nickel



Electrical appliances with a gleaming plated finish add bright beauty to your kitchen. And how much easier and more efficient they make your household tasks. Food stains, grease, dirt and grime wipe off so easily. Properly plated appliances won't chip, crack or deteriorate in appearance. How nice to know that the appliances you buy today will stay bright and new looking for years to come.

We ordinarily speak of these appliances as being "chrome-plated". Actually, they're plated with both nickel and chromium. On the surface, a thin film of chromium helps give appliances their bright, shiny appearance... but underneath, a heavy coating of

nickel provides the *real* protection against rust, corrosion and wear.

Nickel plating has become a major industry in Canada. Electrical appliances, hardware, automobile parts and many other articles used in industry and the home are plated with Inco Nickel. Another way that Inco Nickel serves the Canadian industries that serve you.

Inco has recently published a colourfully illustrated 32-page booklet about Canada's nickel industry, entitled "The Exciting Story of Nickel". It is written primarily for Canadian youth by Alan King, but adults will also find it full of interesting information. Just write to Inco for a free copy of this booklet.



Enlarged cross section shows nickel plating... under chromium... over base metal; that's how a quality finish is built on appliances. Chromium adds gleaming beauty. Nickel makes that beauty last.



THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

55 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

PRODUCER OF INCO NICKEL, NICKEL ALLOYS; ORC BRAND COPPER, TELLURIUM, SELENIUM, SULPHUR, PLATINUM, PALLADIUM AND OTHER PRECIOUS METALS; COBALT AND IRON ORE

Hallman Turkey Hatcheries Ltd.

TURKEY POULTS

We feature exclusively the famous BROWN "CHINOOK BELT BRONZE"

"Bred to thrive in the North"

A strain in which leg trouble has been virtually eliminated. Consistent winners at Canada's greatest dressed shows. The ideal type of these turkeys has long made them tops in consumer preference. Our new, larger hatchery capacity makes it possible to supply any sized order in one day—be it 100 or 30,000.

HALLMAN'S HAVE FAITHFULLY SERVED YOU FOR 25 YEARS.

Prices starting at **\$70 per 100**

HALLMAN

TURKEY HATCHERIES LTD.
1414 9th Ave. S.E., Calgary, Alta.

GUIDEPOSTS, page 8, helps you plan what to produce.



Dr. Bell's
THE CATTLEMAN'S
STANDBY

FOR SHOCK, EXPOSURE OR SUDDEN ILLNESS

RUPTURED

BE FREE FROM TRUSS SLAVERY

Surely you want to THROW AWAY TRUSSES FOREVER, be rid of Rupture Worries. Then Why put up with wearing a griping, chafing and unsanitary truss. For there is now a new modern Non-Surgical treatment that is designed to permanently correct rupture. These Non-Surgical treatments are so certain, that a Lifetime Certificate of Assurance is given.

Write today for our New FREE Book that gives facts that may save you painful, expensive surgery. Tells how non-surgically you may again work, live, play, love and enjoy life in the manner you desire. Write today—Dept. H8705

Excelsior Medical Clinic, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

POULTRY

Not What—But How Much

HOW do you keep egg production high in January and February? Many people feed 50 per cent grain and 50 per cent mash with 2 lb. to 3 lb. of pellets per 100 birds. But dividing the ration into equal parts of this or that is not so important as

Feeding guide for mid-winter laying

keeping the total feed consumption high, says R. H. McMillan, Alberta's poultry commissioner.

His point is that if a bird is a heavy layer, a plentiful supply of feed is needed to keep up egg production and maintain healthy body weight. So the amount of feed will depend on these factors. Here are Mr. McMillan's figures for the total amount of feed needed daily per 100 layers:

Average weight of hen	Laying Percentage			
	40%	50%	60%	70%
4 lb.	22-24 lb.	24-26 lb.	26-28 lb.	28-30 lb.
5 lb.	24-26 lb.	26-28 lb.	28-30 lb.	30-32 lb.
6 lb.	26-28 lb.	28-30 lb.	30-32 lb.	32-34 lb.
7 lb.	28-30 lb.	30-32 lb.	33-35 lb.	35-37 lb.

Oh what a wonderful morning



Here's a gift of lasting satisfaction—years of shaving comfort with Philishave Speedshaver's exclusive rotary action. Day in, day out, he'll enjoy Philishave's continuous, smooth action that shaves faster and closer, *without irritation*.

Philishave gives a faster, more comfortable shave because its patented skin-smoothing rim, total-contact dual shaving heads, and whirlwind rotary blades are specially designed to set whiskers up, *keep* them up and spin them off first time round.

See all the Philishave models at your PHILISHAVE dealer right away.

when you give a

PHILISHAVE

ROTARY ELECTRIC

Speedshaver



WALLY KOSTER, star of PHILISHAVE'S
Cross Canada Hit Parade, CBC-TV, Mondays



The Philishave Speedshaver comes in a compact leatherette travel case, neat and practical.



For the outdoor man, the Philishave Sportsman operates off 3 flashlight batteries or car lighter.



For the ladies, the Philishave Debutante comes in smart turquoise and rose and white models.

Stopping Cannibalism

NOW that birds are in winter quarters, watch out for vent, feather and back picking—it may mean that cannibalism is on the way. Prof. G. C. Hodgson of the University of Manitoba says that cannibalism is frequently associated with strange surroundings, changed feeding methods, lack of a balanced diet, or overcrowding.

He recommends sound feeding and management as the first line of defence, but if poultry become cannibals, the most effective cure is debeaking. This is done by removing about 1/4-inch of the upper beak with an electric debeaker. An alternative is to discourage birds from picking by spraying them with a solution known as "Thram." They don't like the taste of this commercial preparation.

There are other ways to stop cannibalism, but they're not so reliable as debeaking or the chemical spray. V

Ventilation Can Improve Laying

POULTRYHOUSE ventilation is needed for maximum production. The best range of temperature for top egg laying is 45° to 65°F., but as that is not always possible, poultrymen are advised to see that it doesn't go below 35° and above 75°. Poultry will not adjust to sudden changes in temperature, consequently they need controlled ventilation and sufficient insulation.

Proper ventilation will keep litter dry, prevent moisture and frost from collecting on walls and ceiling, prevent sudden temperature changes, eliminate drafts, provide maximum air movement in warm weather to reduce chances of heat prostration, remove ammonia fumes, reduce corrosion and deterioration of building and equipment, aid in production of clean eggs, and remove dust.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture gives detailed information on ventilation in Circular 287. V

FARM MECHANICS

Ice-Free Drinking Fountain



(Guide photo)

THIS livestock drinking fountain on the farm of George Mathews, Hardisty, Alta., is insulated with straw and warmed by a single light bulb located just under a removable drinking cup. When a metal ring inside the cup is pressed down by the lips of the drinking animal, it opens a valve which maintains a flow of fresh water into the cup. In this picture the cup has been lifted out of its socket, and the light bulb removed for servicing.—C.V.F. ✓

Enemy In the Timber

POWDER-POST beetles are a serious menace to farm buildings in Ontario. Prof. Frank Theakston of OAC points out that these beetles lay their eggs well into the timbers. The larvae eat their way out, pushing the powdered timber ahead of them. This helps you to detect them by the piles of sawdust often seen on infested timbers.

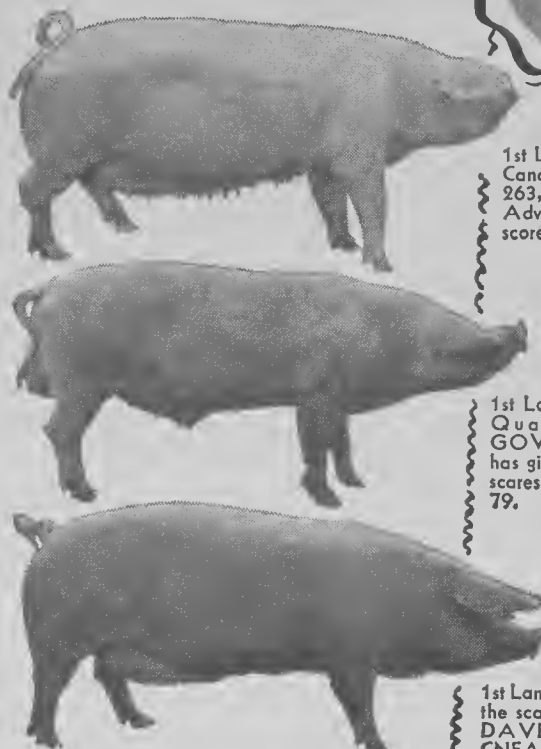
Beetles thrive best in warm, moist areas, according to Professor Theakston. Some mow floors in barns have become so infested that they are dangerous to walk on, and stairways up to the mow are frequently badly eaten away.

New buildings can be protected by special preservatives, such as creosote and pentachlorophenol. Thorough ventilation will also help. But with old buildings, not much can be done if the powder-post beetles are already in the timbers. The best thing to do is to burn the infested timbers and replace them with new treated materials. ✓

Storing Machines

CLEAN and lubricate your machinery when you are finished with it and apply rust preventives on exposed parts before storing for the winter. Check and tag all repairs required and do the repairing during the off-season period so you'll be ready for action in the spring. ✓

THREE LANDRACE FIRSTS



1st Landrace Registered in Canada GOVAL DORA 263, also first to qualify in Advanced Registry with a score 80%.

1st Landrace Sire to A.R. Qualify in Canada GOVAL BEYRON 14 has given consistently high scores of 80-82-92-95-79.

1st Landrace to Qualify for the score of 95% in A.R. DAVERN BARONESS CNEA 10K.

Davern Farms were the first to support Advanced Registry Testing as the surest guarantee of high quality Landrace breeding stock. Be certain and check with Davern first when making an investment in Landrace.

DAVERN — THE FINEST IN LANDRACE

DAVERN FARMS LTD.

Registered Davern boars for cross-breeding and bred gilts for farrowing are available now.

P.O. Box 386, Hamilton, Ontario

Farm phone number 617 — ring 2 Coyuga Edward Stern — Manager
Associated with F. W. Fearman Co. Ltd., Meat Packers.

Advertisements often can't tell the whole story. Hence, our advertisers make more detailed information available in the form of catalogues, booklets or folders. Write them for valuable free information and help.

WHAT'S NEW

Foam Tractor Seat

Made from a new chemical foam called poly-ether urethane resin, this tractor seat is claimed to last longer than a foam rubber one and to provide a smoother ride. It comes in a zippered, vinyl-coated case. (Massey-Ferguson Ltd.) (235) ✓



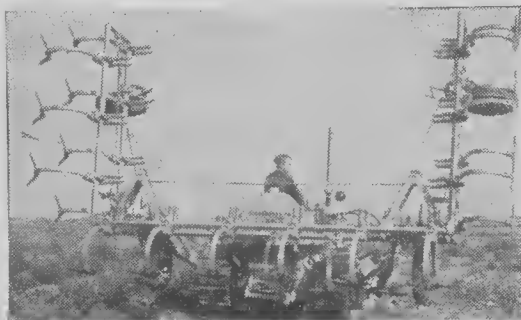
Electric Demand Control

Known as the "load miser," this control equipment permits the addition of appliances to existing wiring without exceeding the service rating. This allows the use of an appliance needed infrequently, such as a welder, by automatically cutting out other electrical equipment temporarily. (Pioneer Electric Brandon Ltd.) (236) ✓



Wide Cultivator

Designed to meet the need of working large acreages with a minimum of labor, the Anderson Flexible Cultivator is 32 feet wide, and can be transported in a folded position, as illustrated. It is mounted on the hydraulic system of a D4 tractor. (Kramer Tractor Co.) (237) ✓



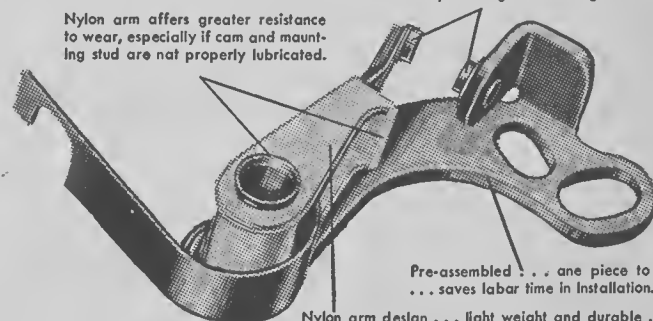
For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

ANNOUNCING AUTO-LITE® POWER POINTS!

Pre-assembled and pre-aligned for 50% quicker installation!

Pre-aligned . . . positive contact alignment eliminates need of point alignment during installation.

Nylon arm offers greater resistance to wear, especially if cam and mounting stud are not properly lubricated.



Pre-assembled . . . one piece to install . . . saves labor time in installation.

Nylon arm design . . . light weight and durable . . . reduces the rate of high speed erosion and low speed point transfer.

- Eight (8) sets cover the majority of Auto-Lite installations.
- A set of contacts designed for top ignition performance in modern engines.
- Eliminates point misalignment that

often occurs after a few miles of vehicle operation due to "creepy" breaker-arm action.

- Light weight nylon arm is designed for improved bounce-free high-speed performance.



VOLTAGE REGULATORS



DISTRIBUTOR CAPS



CONDENSERS



COILS

**ORIGINAL
AUTO-LITE
SERVICE PARTS®**

Sandhills AUTOMATIC CATTLE OILER

ALWAYS ON GUARD Protecting Livestock Against Flies, Lice, Ticks, Mange Mites. . . . Cattle automatically treat all parts of body including neck, shoulders, rump and undersides. Keeps cattle contented. Conditions hair and hide. The LOW COST labor saving way—Cheaper and easier than spraying. Much more efficient!

FREE
YOUR CATTLE OF COSTLY STOCK PESTS

There's an Automatic Oiler Tailored for your Specific Use. . . . Prices start at \$23.95. . . . "All-Steel" model recommended for feeder cattle—dry lot use. Cable-washer rubbing element is built to last a lifetime. "Rope-Wick" model recommended for dairy use—cattle on pasture. Giant size marine rope rubbing element is rot & wear resistant.

FULLY AUTOMATIC—Insecticide is released only as cattle rub. . . . just fill the tank and forget it—No service problems.

EASY TO INSTALL—Attach to any post anywhere. The 5-gal. oil supply lasts for weeks as there is no waste. Pump unit & flow of oil can be regulated for any amount desired and according to infestations.

Write Today for Illustrated Literature and 30 day Trial Plan. Discounts on Quantity Orders Direct To You! Dealers and Agents Wanted. I am also interested in:

☐ Livestock Insecticides

☐ Livestock & Field Sprayers

☐ Cattle Neck Chains, Markers

☐ Grain Rollers—Krimpers

☐ Feed & Molasses Mixers

☐ Tractorkabs

AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT MFG. CO., LTD.
Box 847 Swift Current, Sask., Can.—Pender, Nebr.



How Big is a Barn?

It all depends on what you need. Advertisers in The Country Guide are people who specialize in whatever is needed for the farm and home, and they're people you can depend upon. Why not write and ask them for details, if they have something that interests you. Tell them that The Country Guide suggested it, if you like.

SAVE ON YOUR MAGAZINES

☐ The Country Guide _____ 3 Yrs.

☐ Family Herald _____ 2 Yrs.

☐ Free Press Weekly P.F. _____ 2 Yrs.

☐ Western Producer _____ 2 Yrs.

☐ Liberty Magazine _____ 2 Yrs.

☐ Chatelaine _____ 1 Yr.

☐ Canadian Cattlemen _____ 1 Yr.

ANY 2 ONLY 3⁰⁰

MAIL TODAY TO

WESTERN CANADA
SUBSCRIPTION AGENCIES
10359 Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

Gentlemen: I enclose \$3.00 for the 2 Magazines Checked Above

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____
Please Print Plainly C.G. Dec.



Continued from page 17

THE FATHER-SON TEAM

Table 1
AN INCOME SHARING AGREEMENT FOR A FATHER AND SON

	Value	Interest on investment at 5 per cent	Depreciation on investment at 10 per cent	Total contribution
Father contributes:				
Land	\$ 20,000	\$ 1,000	\$	\$ 1,000
Buildings	6,000	300	600	900
Machinery	10,000	500	1,000	1,500
Livestock	4,000	200		200
Cash expenses				4,500
Labor				900
Total for father				9,000
Son contributes:				
Cash expenses				4,500
Labor				1,500
Total for son				6,000
Total contributions to the farm				15,000
Total income for farm				8,000

ealf or grain elub as something more than showmanship. It should be regarded as a step in the direction of partieipating in the farm business.

The father should insist on the son keeping a complete set of records for his elub activity. If the son is in a ealf elub, for example, he should keep a record of the feed and other eash operating expenses in producing a ealf. This is the first step in making the son aware of the responsibilities in operating a farm business.

The son may go on from the elub activity to a complete enterprise on the farm. He may take over the eattle or hog enterprise. The son may either pay the father for the use of feed, buildings and pasture, or work out a livestock lease arrangement where part of the ealf crop or a certain portion of the swine litter is given to the father.

The enterprise agreement should also be regarded as temporary. Most farms are too small to be divided into separate enterprises. Furthermore, the son tends to eoneentrate on his enterprise at the expense of the overall farming operations. Then, too, the son is exposed to eonsiderable risk when he has to depend on one source of income for his livelihood.

Father-Son Partnership

When two or more persons eombine to earry on a business with a view to sharing profits and losses, the relationship is known as a partnership. A partnership agreement may be verbal or written. It is important, however, that the agreement be in written form, stating such things as: Name of firm, investment to be made by each partner, how profits and losses are to be shared, the term of the partnership, and the settlement to be made in the event of the retirement or death of one of the partners. A partnership agreement should be drawn up by a lawyer.

One important aspeet of the partnership agreement should be noted. It has unlimited liability. This means that if a partnership is sued by a third party and the business assets of the partnership are not suffieient to satisfy the elaim, the ereditor has a elaim

against the *private estate* of any or all general partners.

Many farm families have a partnership arrangement between father and son. Usually, father and son share in the income aeording to their contributions to labor, eeapital investment and eash operating expenses.

The income sharing type of partnership can be illustrated by referring to the data in Table 1. The whole idea of Table 1 is to figure out what contributions the father and son each make to the annual operation of the farm business.

The father, for example, owns all of the land, worth \$20,000. In this ease the annual contribution of the land could be figured on the basis of a 5 per cent interest charge on the investment, or \$1,000. The father also owns buildings worth \$6,000. The annual contributions of the buildings to the farm business, allowing a 5 per cent interest charge and 10 per cent for depreciation, amounts to \$900. The contributions of the machinery and livestock were ealculated in a similar manner. The father paid one-half of the eash expenses, while his labor contribution was valued at \$900. Thus, the father's total annual eontribution to the business was \$9,000.

The son's contribution to the business for the year was \$4,500 worth of

eash expenses and \$1,500 for his labor, a total contribution of \$6,000.

Thus, the father shared \$9,000 or 60 per cent of the total farm expense of \$15,000. The son assumed the other 40 per cent of the total farm contributions.

The total farm income for the year was \$8,000. The rule is that father and son are to share the income in the same proportion as they share the farm expenses. On this basis the father should receive 60 per cent of the income, or \$4,800. The son would receive 40 per cent of the income, or \$3,200.

How should father and son share the income if the father sold his machinery to the son? In this instance the father's share of the total contributions would be \$9,000 minus \$1,500 (the interest and depreciation on the machinery) or \$7,500. The son now adds the contribution of the machinery (\$1,500) to his original contribution of \$6,000. He now shares \$7,500 of the total farm contributions of \$15,000.

In this ease the father and son both make contributions of \$7,500 each to the farm business. Thus, both should receive one-half of the farm income.

The above type of partnership arrangement is quite flexible. The son could buy the livestock from the father on an agreement of sale basis. He could eventually assume all of the eash operating expenses. This would leave the father with ownership of only the land. At this point in the partnership the father might sell the land to the son or rent it to him for a period of years. This type of partnership agreement permits the father to retire gradually from the business, while the son gradually builds up an equity in the business.

It cannot be overemphasized that the suecess of the partnership agreement will depend very heavily on an adequate system of farm reeords. The farm reeords should include an annual inventory of all the assets owned by father and son. It should also include a detailed record of the eash expenses and reeeipts.

It would be advisable for the father and son to have a bank aeount set up for the partnership. It could be arranged so that both father and son or either party could sign eheques for the business. Of eourse, father and son should each have a personal bank aeount of their own.

If the father and son have difficulty in agreeing on the valuation of the

different farm assets, they should have a third party place a value on the assets for them.

Rental Arrangements

The rental arrangement is a fairly satisfactory agreement where the father wants to retire but needs a source of retirement income. If it were not for the uncertainty of how long the father might live after retirement, it might be better to sell the land to the son. However, where the father needs a source of retirement income for an indefinite period of time the land rental agreement has its advantages.

Whether it should be a cash or share lease depends on the financial circumstances of the father and son. A cash lease shifts the risk of low prices and yields over to the son. He has to pay the father a fixed rent regardless of the price or crop conditions in a given year. On the other hand, the father shares the ups and downs of the farm business where the rental agreement is based on a share lease.

A succeeding article will deal with farm transfer arrangements. However, it should be observed here that the father and son should arrive at some type of transfer agreement, whether they are operating on a rental or a partnership basis. The son may be given the option to buy the land at some future date. The father may provide in his will for the transfer of the farm to the son on the father's death. It may be that the father provides that his wife, in the event of his death, will continue to be guaranteed an income from the farm. The wife will have a life-estate in the farm. After her death the farm will pass directly to the son.

Incorporation of the Farm Business

Farm families seldom think of the company as a form of operating agreement for the farm. The increasing size and complexity of the farm business, however, has caused several farm families in Canada to turn to the company as a form of business arrangement.

The company form of organization might be considered where there are two or more sons, and where the capital investment in the farm business is over \$75,000 to \$100,000. The farm family should consider the company type of business arrangement only after they have thoroughly investigated the possibilities of forming a partnership. Families should seek the advice of an accountant or a lawyer when debating the pros and cons of the partnership and the company type of farm business arrangement.

The company has certain advantages over the partnership:

(1) The shareholders of a company are not liable for the debts of the company beyond their investment in the company. Partners may be *personally* liable for the debts of the partnership to the full extent of their private property.

(2) A company has perpetual existence. On the death of a shareholder his shares become the property of his estate and the existence of the company is not affected. In contrast, the death of a partner means the end of the partnership.

(3) A company may acquire new shareholders merely by issuing them shares or by transferring to a new shareholder stock which had been previously registered in the name of some other shareholder.

(4) It is usually easier for a son to buy a few shares at a time in the company as compared to buying entire assets in a partnership. One family farm company known to the writer encouraged a young son, still going to school, to invest his savings from time to time in a share of the company.

Here are the steps that a farm family would take in setting up a company:

- Obtain a prescribed form of application from the Provincial Secretary of the province in which they reside.

- The application form requires certain information such as names of shareholders, number of shares to be authorized, the purpose of the business and the name of the company.

- If the application is accepted by the Provincial Secretary, letters patent or a charter will be issued.

- After the letters patent or charter has been issued the provisional directors meet to prepare by-laws for the regulation of the company's internal affairs.

- After the shareholders meet (father, mother and sons, usually), they elect a board of directors who are charged with the responsibility of managing the affairs of the Company.

The company type of organization appears to work very well on the larger family farms, or where several members of the family are involved. Transfer of assets from one member to another is quite easy. It is simply a matter of transferring shares worth so much.

Two main disadvantages of the family corporation type of farm are: (1) the initial expenses in organizing the company; (2) the need for detailed financial accounts. However, there are several family farm companies in existence at the present time which do not regard the annual book-keeping as any more difficult than that of a father-son partnership. Here is an example of how one family worked out a business arrangement.

A father, mother and two sons were involved. The father owned land worth \$20,000, while the father and two sons owned equal parts in another parcel of land worth \$18,000. Livestock, machinery and other assets worth \$40,000 were distributed as follows: father, \$20,000, and each of the two sons \$10,000.

After consultation with a lawyer the following arrangement was decided upon: A company was formed to hold and control the land. The father was given 200 shares of preferred stock worth \$100 per share. This gave the father security for the \$20,000 worth of land which he owned. In addition to this, the father and each of the sons were given 30 shares each of common stock. This represented the land worth \$18,000 which was owned in equal parts by the father and two sons.

In addition to this, a partnership was formed to handle and control the livestock, machinery and other assets valued at \$40,000. A partnership agreement was drawn up specifying

such things as: amount owned by each partner, how profit and losses were to be shared, length of partnership and how a settlement was to be arrived at in case of the death of any one of the partners.

It is to be noted that this particular family arrived at a combination of a partnership and a company as the best type of operating arrangement for their farm. They arrived at this decision in consultation with their lawyer. This type of agreement best fitted the particular situation on their farm.

Some farm families may find that the partnership arrangement works

best. For still others, the company type of organization may have the greatest advantages.

WHATEVER the type of operating agreement, however, it is safe to say that the farm family can rest a lot easier after an agreement is drawn up. As one father expressed it: "You know, we haven't looked at our partnership agreement since we had it drawn up 2 years ago. We don't need to. We get along well and know where we stand now. But we feel happy in knowing that the partnership agreement is in the desk drawer whenever it might be needed." V

"Yes, Christ Gave Us The CATHOLIC MASS"



Perhaps you don't think so, or perhaps you never gave it a thought. And possibly you regard this age-old Catholic worship as mere pomp and ceremony.

But if Our Lord *did* institute the Mass, is it not vitally important to you to find out? If He *did* intend it to be a continuing sacrifice . . . expressing Christian adoration, praise, contrition and petition . . . is it not too great a truth to be ignored?

"Bosh!" some will say. "Christ offered Himself on the cross once and for all. Nothing more is necessary." But wait! Jesus clearly indicated at the Last Supper that more *is* necessary. For after separately changing bread and wine into His Own body and blood . . . signifying the coming surrender of His life on the cross . . . Christ commanded the Apostles: "Do this in remembrance of me."

He was, obviously, instituting a continuing sacrifice in which Christians of every generation might join with Him in the most pleasing act of worship that can be offered to God. In this, as in other ways, the Apostles were to act as Christ's earthly ministers . . . as priests in the external offering of the sacrifice. And when they followed Christ's instructions, our Lord would offer Himself in sacrifice—the victim would be present as He promised.

This is the heart and core of the Mass, which has been the central act of worship in every Catholic Church on the face of the earth since the time of the Apostles. As successors to the Apostles,

the bishops and priests at the Mass recite the very words Christ used at the Last Supper. And when this is done, Christ is present on the altar—offering Himself as He had promised, "for the remission of sins." If this were not true, "Do this in remembrance of me" would be empty and meaningless words, which is inconceivable.

If you would like to know more about the Mass . . . why it attracts thousands upon thousands of people into Catholic churches everywhere on earth, every day . . . write today for an interesting, easy-to-understand pamphlet. We will gladly send it free and without obligation . . . in a plain wrapper. And nobody will call on you. Write today, ask for Pamphlet No. CY-6.

FREE
MAIL COUPON TODAY

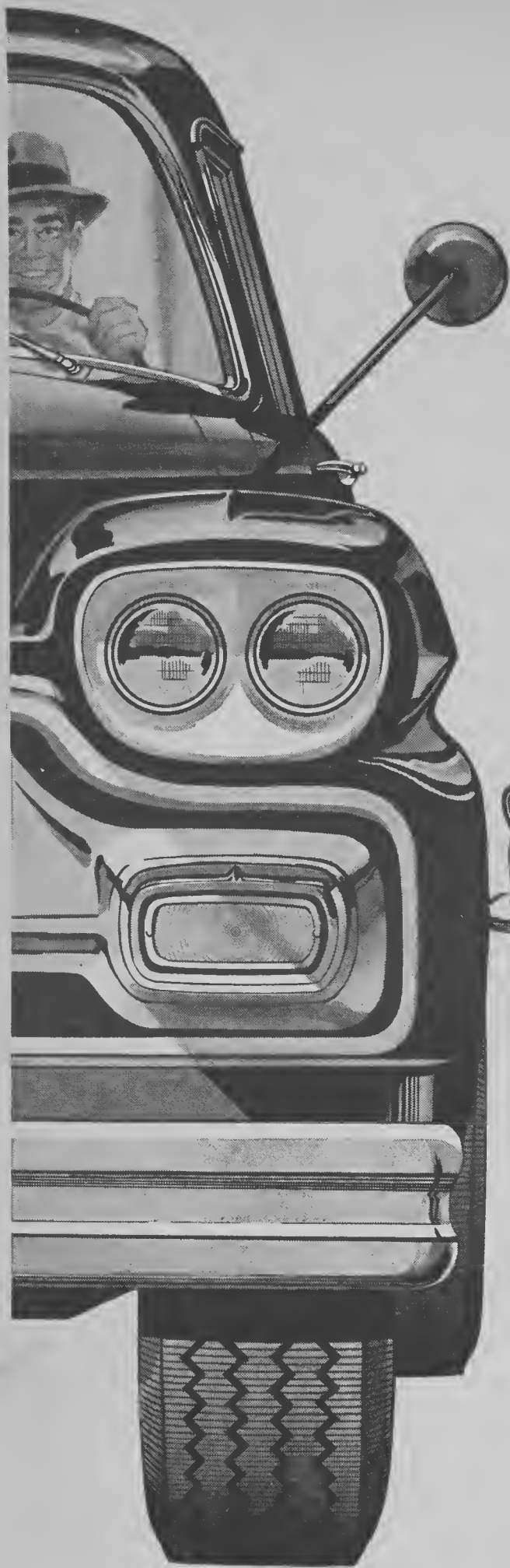
**SUPREME COUNCIL
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
RELIGIOUS INFORMATION BUREAU**
582 Sherbourne St.
Toronto 5, Ont., Canada

Please send me your Free Pamphlet entitled "The Holy Sacrifice—The Catholic Mass" CY-6

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ PROV. _____

**SUPREME COUNCIL
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
RELIGIOUS INFORMATION BUREAU**
582 SHERBOURNE ST. TORONTO 5, ONT., CANADA





A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

Chevrolet Task-Force for '59 arrives!



Chevy's high-styled Fleetside — one of the many Task-Force pickups for '59.

Here to handle your farm hauls with new might, new models, new money-saving power!

They're here to handle the toughest farm jobs! Task-Force '59 models combine new advances with the proved advantages that have made Chevrolet Canada's No. 1 truck, year after year. There's a new high-performance Thriftmaster 6, for example, to stretch the distance between gas stops. Bigger brakes are featured in all Series 31 and 32 light-duty models. And Chevy's Positraction rear axle — ideal for off-the-road work — is offered in the same Series as an extra-traction, extra-cost option. Your Chevrolet dealer will fill in the details—everything from colors to special equipment available. He'll show you a wide choice of Chevy trucks — the wide range of pickups, including Fleetside and 4-wheel drive models, plus the best deal for your money today. See him today.

See the best yet of the best sellers...



Chevrolet Task-Force for '59!

See your local authorized Chevrolet dealer



CHRISTMAS is for SECRETS

by **NORMA JEAN BECK**

Illustrated by **MANLEY GELLER**

"COVER up your nose," said Janet. "You don't want to get rheumatic fever again just at Christmas time." Her voice was muffled through two layers of scarf. Bet blew another ghost into the air, burrowed her nose under her damp scarf again, and caught up with Janet.

Their town was all fixed up for Christmas. When Bet looked back along Main Street, she could see the three ropes of colored lights strung up so high that even the big bus which came twice a week, missed them by a good 12 inches. After school yesterday, Janet and she had watched the Rotarians decorate the big tree in front of the town hall, and tomorrow there would be the Christmas concert at the church. Both she and Janet were angels; all the little girls who couldn't sing in tune were angels.

Howie Fenwick was coming toward them, dragging his green sled. "Hello, Howie," said Bet. "We've been at our Aunt Charlie's house all day since breakfast, making Christmas presents."

"So?" said Howie.

Bet changed the subject. "Have you still got them, Howie?" she asked.

"Got what?"

"You know." Her voice was conspiratory.

"Oh, them. Sure. They're in the cellar, I guess." "I asked for a pair for Christmas. I asked right after I saw yours."

Howie turned to go. "I bet a million dollars you won't get them. They aren't for girls, and anyways . . ."

"Bet, come on," Janet was calling for the second time. Bet hurried to catch up with her, thinking of the tall pair of stilts in Howie's cellar. She remembered the first time she had seen Howie taking magnificent wobbly steps on them, in his back yard, way back last autumn.

"Look at me!" Howie had yelled. And in that moment Bet had known that she must have a pair. She didn't even know what they were called; she only knew she wanted them.

"Let me try those . . . those crutches, Howie," she had begged.

"Nope," said Howie, looking down from his lofty but shaky eminence. "Your ma'd be mad at me. You had rheumatic fever."

Bet had hurried home, all agog. "Mama," she said, bursting into the kitchen, "for Christmas I'd like a pair of crutches."

"What did you say, Bet?" her mother had asked, startled.

"Crutches," repeated Bet breathlessly. "I'd like a pair of crutches for Christmas, Mama."

"Whatever put that silly idea into your head?"

"It's not silly," said Bet, hurt. "You use them to walk with, and everybody looks at you, and . . ."

An odd look had come over her mother's face. "You certainly are not going to get crutches for Christmas, Bet," she had said as she mixed the pancake batter, "Wash your hands for supper, and we'll hear no more of it."

Bet had felt a quick surge of dismay, but then she remembered that last year when Janet had wanted red nail polish for Christmas, Mama had told her that 11 was too young for colored nail polish. But still on Christmas morning there had been a bottle of bright red nail polish under the tree for Janet.

A few days later, at breakfast time, Bet had mentioned the crutches again, and her parents had glanced at each other across the table before they changed the sub- (Please turn to next page)

ject. Suddenly Bet thought she understood. Obviously they had already bought the crutches for her, and wanted it to be a surprise. So Bet had said no more about it. She had just dreamed, as she was dreaming now, of how splendid it was going to be when she had the crutches, and could take big steps like a giant's.

Bet and Janet had almost reached their own house now, and Bet determinedly put the idea of the crutches out of her mind.

Mr. Schmidt, their neighbor, was tacking a big green wreath onto his front door. "It won't be long to wait, eh?" he called out to them.

Any other day they'd have stayed to watch Mr. Schmidt, but now they were anxious to get home, so they

just called back, "The day after tomorrow, Mr. Schmidt!"

INSIDE their house it was warm, and there was a delicious aroma of fresh buns coming from the kitchen. "We're home!" Bet shouted, as dramatically as if they had just been returned by kidnappers. Their mother came into the hall from the kitchen, wiping her hands on her apron, and stood watching them remove their coats, their arms flailing wildly as if they were battling an invisible assailant.

Bet emerged first. "You'll never guess," she said breathlessly, "what we made for you this time." She let her mother see the deceptively big box in which they had put her penwiper. It was made of a piece of blue

poplin from Aunt Charlie's rag bag, with Mama's initials embroidered on it in cross-stitch. Mama would never guess that they would give her the same present two Christmases in a row. She had hinted that she needed another penwiper, but they had told her very plainly that it was going to be something different this time.

Daddy wasn't home from the store yet, so they told Mama about his present. "We made comfort powders for Daddy," they said.

The comfort powders had been Aunt Charlie's idea. For a whole year she had been saving the little square white papers in which Uncle George's kidney powders from the drug store were folded. Bet and Janet had written an "inspiring message" on each powder-paper—all 365 of them. They

started with the ones they knew, like "Be sure your sin will find you out," and when they had run out of ideas, Aunt Charlie had brought them a weighty leather-bound volume entitled "Twenty Thousand Sublime and Beautiful Thoughts." Then she had left them to it while she filled the kitchen with the intriguing smell of Cap'n Dan's bars and gingerbread men and scripture cake which she was baking for them to take home with them.

It was almost supper time when they had finished the last inspiring message. "You stop in at Mr. Johnson's drug store on your way home," Aunt Charlie had told them as they were leaving, "and he'll give you a real medicine box to put your comfort powders in. I'll phone and ask him." She gave Janet a nickel in case Mr. Johnson charged them for the box.

When they went into the drug store, Mr. Johnson was up on a ladder, fastening a red bell to the light-fixture in the center of the ceiling. "Your aunt tells me you girls have been busy," he said, climbing down the ladder and surveying the bell from below.

In answer, Janet held out the bag in which Aunt Charlie had put the comfort powders, and let him reach in for one.

"Beware of the practices of women," read Mr. Johnson aloud. "Well, well, well." He dropped it back into the bag, and handed Janet a square blue box to put them in.

"Is there a charge for the box?" Janet asked politely. "We have money to pay for it if there is, but we can spend it on candy if there isn't." Mr. Johnson said there was no charge.

"Five cents' worth of mixed candy, then, please," said Janet. Mr. Johnson was the only storekeeper who knew what "mixed candy" meant—two candies out of each of the big glass jars along the shelf behind the counter. Two maplebuds, two jaw-breakers, two toffees in gold foil, two humbugs, two peppermint creams, and two jelly babies. Then he reached into the tallest jar and added two striped peppermint sticks to the white paper bag. Bet and Janet knew that the peppermint sticks were extra, that the nickel didn't pay for them.

WHEN they were outside, Bet said suddenly, "Wait for me just a minute, Janet. I want to ask Mr. Johnson something." It was the season for secrets, so Janet said, "All right, but hurry."

"Forget something, Bet?" asked Mr. Johnson when she came in again.

"Have you got any crutches for sale?" asked Bet, in a conspiratory whisper.

"I think there's a few pair down in the basement. Why? You figuring on needing a pair, Bet?" His eyes twinkled at her.

"I just wondered, that's all," said Bet with agonized nonchalance.

"Look!" said Janet excitedly when Bet joined her outside again. She held out the blue box, and Bet saw that Mr. Johnson had written something on the label: "For Bill Gilroy: Take one every morning for Comfort and Inspiration." Aunt Charlie must have told him what to write.

Now, back home, Mama was looking at the box of comfort powders. "What a wonderful present," she said enthusiastically. "It will last him all

"This one is going up for keeps . . . we're building with STEEL"

The wise farmer builds for the future . . . with NEW PREMIER

Galvanized Steel! He knows that steel meets all the requirements of modern, efficient farming . . . yet costs far less! NEW PREMIER provides perfect protection for stock, crops and equipment — is easy to erect and lasts a lifetime with little or no maintenance.

See your distributor or farm equipment dealer for details on NEW PREMIER—Canada's finest and most modern building material.

DOMINION FOUNDRIES AND STEEL, LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANADA



SPEEDS BUILDING. NEW PREMIER goes up quickly. Available in easy-to-handle sheets in many dimensions and gauges. Because NEW PREMIER is stronger — requires fewer studs, little or no sheathing.



WEATHERTIGHT. Temperature changes, frost, wind or rain have no effect on NEW PREMIER. This new galvanized steel expands or contracts less than other materials. Will not tear or bulge.



HAMMER IT, FORM IT. Because it's made by the new continuous galvanizing process, NEW PREMIER will never crack, flake or peel. Perfect for barns, bins, sheds, feeders, drainage, heating ducts, and hundred of other farm applications.



year. We'll put the box by his plate every morning at breakfast time."

"It will be a good way to start the day," said Janet. That was what Mama always said about porridge, and Janet had unconsciously copied her tone of voice.

In bed that night, Bet wondered whether Mama had bought the crutches for her that very day. That was why Aunt Charlie had taken her and Janet for the day—so that Mama could do her Christmas shopping. She hadn't failed to notice the twinkle in Mr. Johnson's eye when she had asked him whether he sold crutches in his drug store.

Downstairs, Bet's parents were discussing the problem. "I heard her mention the crutches to the little Schmidt girl yesterday," her mother was saying. "I really don't know what's got into the child, Bill."

"It's just a phase," said Bill easily. "She'll forget all about it when she sees the new cradle for her doll." It was pretty convenient having a carpenter like Mr. Schmidt living next door. There was the cradle he had made for Bet's new doll, and the bookcase for Janet—things the little girls would never guess they were getting. "It'll be all right on Christmas morning," he said.

"I hope so," said Bet's mother.

ON Christmas morning, Bet was the first to waken. Tentatively she pushed her hot water bottle onto the floor to waken Janet. After a few minutes of excited whispers, they decided that Mama and Daddy might be awake and wanting to get up, yet not wanting to disturb the children.

"Well, I guess we could go quietly into their room to see," agreed Janet, pushing back the patchwork quilt.

"Not too quietly," said Bet.

Mama opened her eyes when they climbed onto the bed, and after a few minutes she went downstairs to get their stockings from the fireplace. Bet bounced up and down on the bed. "It's Christmas, Daddy," she shouted. Daddy turned over, clutching the bedclothes around his neck. "One good turn gets most of the blanket," he remarked sleepily.

When Mama came back with the stockings, Janet immediately dumped the contents of hers out onto the bed, but Bet reached in for each little present separately, fondling and guessing at it for a few minutes before she brought it out to look at it.

THEN it was time to go downstairs to see the Christmas tree. Mama and Daddy had decorated it last night, after Janet and Bet were in bed. This year Mama had asked Janet and Bet whether they would rather help decorate it a week ahead of time this year, the way most of the families in town did. Janet and Bet thought about it, and talked about it. Doing it themselves would mean that they would see it evolve slowly, step by step and shining bauble by shining bauble. They decided they would rather see it first on Christmas morning, as they always had, in all its complete, overwhelming splendor. "We want it to burst upon our vision," explained Janet.

Now, standing in front of the Christmas tree, Bet thought that theirs was the nicest one in town. It smelled sprucier, and it shimmered and

sparkled and shone like no other Christmas tree she had ever seen. And their decorations were the best, too. Real pine cones which Bet and Janet had gilded last week; spun glass balls which were old and hallowed with memories; the pink sugar mice which Aunt Pamela had sent last year from England, with long string tails to hang them up by and with teethmarks on only a few. And, on the topmost branch, the celluloid doll wearing a red satin dress trimmed with tinsel.

Bet looked now for the decoration which she liked best of all—the one which Mama had chosen from her own family's collection when she mar-

ried Daddy. There it was, on one of the lower branches! Bet knelt down on the carpet to see it better. It was a delicately fashioned baby carriage, formed of gold thread and silver bugle-beads and tiny seed pearls, with little gold wheels that really went round. In the carriage, resting on a piece of down, was a tiny wax doll, which, through years of fondling, had turned into an almost formless pink blob.

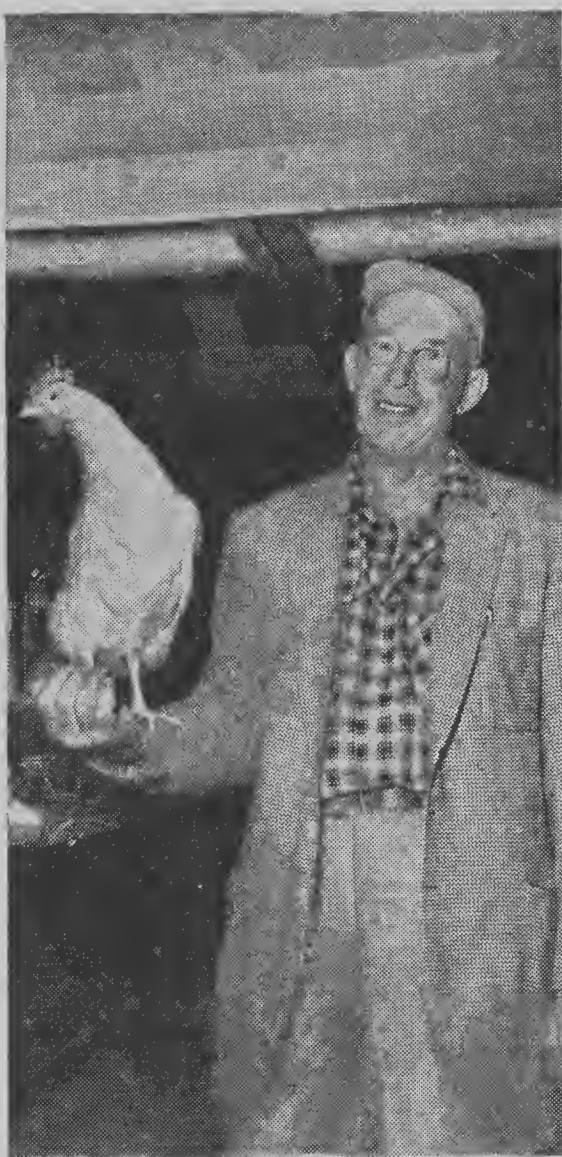
The presents were arranged under the tree. Bet cast a quick glance around, and felt a moment of panic when she couldn't see a long, skinny parcel. Then suddenly she realized

that Mama and Daddy would have hidden it away, perhaps in the broom closet, because they couldn't disguise its tell-tale shape. Later they would tell her to "close her eyes and open her arms," and they would bring the crutches in.

After the special Christmas breakfast of sausages and toasted buns, Daddy carried the old footstool over to the tree. He always sat on it to dispense the presents, puffing at his Christmas cigar, and making momentous decisions as to which present should be called next.

A new doll for Bet! She had been afraid they considered her too old for

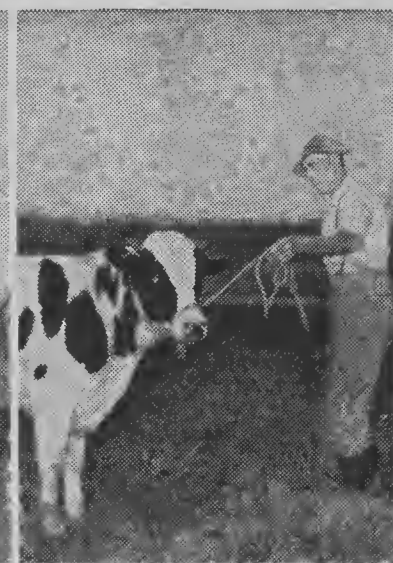
WHAT DO THESE SUCCESSFUL FEEDERS HAVE IN COMMON?



Joe Baker, Vancouver Island. Poultryman. Keeps laying flock of 5300 H&N's. Complete flock on "Miracle" Feed. "I've been a 'Miracle' user for 7 years and I'm very satisfied," says Joe.



Stu Scharf, Moose Jaw, Sask. Beef Cattle Feeder. Feeds 32% "Miracle" Beef Fattener Supplement with Diethylstilbestrol. "I like 'Miracle' because it gives a good boost to my cattle," says Stu.



James White, Fort San, Sask. Dairy Farmer. Milks 25 registered Holsteins the year 'round. Melilotus R.A.M. Fern, a three-year-old, in 365 days, 2X milking, gave 18,104 lbs. of milk, 756 lbs. fat.

THEY FEED FOR PROFIT WITH 'MIRACLE'

It's the same story right across the country, no matter what type of farmer: Wherever you find a successful feeder, it's a good bet he's a "Miracle" feeder. And it's no coincidence. Good feeders just don't take chances. They've proved that "Miracle" Feeds are the safe, sure way to profits. That's because "Miracle" Feeds are scientifically formulated to supply every need and condition encountered by the feeder.



Bill Haley, Yarmouth, N.S. Hog Farmer. Specializes in Yorkshire and Landrace Cross. Uses "Miracle" Hog Grower. Since switching to "Miracle" Bill says, "Best crop of pigs ever, very fast growing."



Herman Weibe, Morris, Manitoba. Turkey Farmer. Raising 10,500 Broad Breasted Bronze Turkeys. A turkey raiser since 1942, Herman says, "I've used 'Miracle' all the way."

dolls now. She hadn't thought it politic to ask for the crutches and a doll too. But here was the doll, the very one she had admired in the catalog. She smoothed out the pink flannelette nightie which Mama had made for it, and lay it in its new wooden cradle. She had heard about cradles with rockers, but she had never seen one—not in the stores downtown, nor even in the catalog.

The heap of colored wrapping paper in the middle of the floor grew, and finally the last present had been unwrapped. Mama went out of the room. It would come now, thought Bet, her heart pounding. Mama would bring in the long, skinny parcel now. She held her breath, waiting.

In a few minutes Mama came back with a bowl of Jap oranges and a

plate of Aunt Charlie's Christmas shortbreads. Jap oranges and shortbreads were for when all the parcels were undone.

BET silently took an orange and a shortbread, and, picking up the new doll, went up to the bedroom. She stood by the window for a long time, watching the snow falling. It had made popcorn balls on the bare branches of the maple trees, and white fur hats on all the fence posts.

After a while Mama came up with the big box of chocolates they always got from Uncle Jim. "Did you like your doll and cradle, Bet?" she asked brightly.

Bet nodded vigorously, and took a chocolate from the box, not even bothering to poke it to make sure it

had a hard center. "It was just what I wanted," she said in a small voice. Then suddenly the tears came, falling on the new doll's pink nightie, and making oblong blotches on it.

"Bet," said Mama gently, "you didn't still want a pair of crutches, did you?"

Bet nodded miserably.

"But they aren't for little girls like you."

"I know they aren't. They're for big boys like Howie." Bet's voice was high and hiccuppy. "But I wanted to see what it was like walking up high, and running fast on them, instead of always walk-don't-run-you've-had-rheumatic-fever." Her voice got uncontrollable then, and it was a few minutes before Mama understood.

"Oh, Bet!" she said, and held her

close until the sobbing stopped. Then, leaving another chocolate beside her, one with a hard center, Mama went downstairs.

After a while Bet washed her face and went down too. Her father was wearing the new tie that Bet had given him. It was purple with a lovely bright green and orange landscape painted on it. "That's a genuine hand-painted tie," Bet informed him. "It cost 29 cents."

"It's the most spectacular tie I ever had," he assured her. Bet was glad he hadn't noticed she'd been crying.

Dinner was turkey and cranberry sauce, and Aunt Charlie's "temperance punch," and brussel sprouts which none of them liked except Mama, but which none of them would hear of doing without, because it was a tradition that they should have brussel sprouts for dinner on Christmas Day. It was the same Christmas dinner they always had, but Bet noticed that it didn't taste quite as good this time. She wondered whether it was because she had eaten too many of Uncle Jim's chocolates.

While they were eating the Christmas pudding, with Mama's special "secret sauce," there was a knock on the back door. Mama went to answer it, and Bet heard a familiar voice saying, "Is this where a little girl named Bet Gilroy lives?"

Bet put down her spoon and ran to the door. Last year Mr. Schmidt had brought them some home-made fudge. "Merry Christmas, Mr. Schmidt," she said. And then she saw what he had propped against the wall. She stood there just looking, and not saying anything.

"Sorry I'm a bit late with them, Bet," Mr. Schmidt was saying. "Your Mama and Daddy, they ordered them weeks ago, but I got so busy with all the other Christmas orders that . . ."

Mama started to protest. "Oh, now Mr. Schmidt, you mustn't! You know very well that . . ." But Mr. Schmidt waved her to silence and turned to Bet.

"I didn't have time to paint them yet, Bet. Anyway, I thought you'd like to choose the color you'd like best. How about red and white stripes, like a candy cane?"

Still Bet was silent. She was holding up one of the stilts now, rubbing her finger along the footrest and sniffing the new lumber.

"They're called *stilts*, Bet," her father told her.

"Stilts," echoed Bet lovingly. The stilts were very tall, and the footrests were high up, just as high as those on Howie Fenwick's. They could have told Mr. Schmidt to put the footrests down low, but they hadn't.

"Tell you what, Bet," Mr. Schmidt was saying, "you tell me what color you'd like, and I'll take them back with me and paint them right now, and they'll be all dry for you in the morning."

"Oh, no, Mr. Schmidt," said Bet, still holding them. "Don't take them back with you now. I want to take them to bed with me tonight."

Everything was all right now. She had been right after all. She had known all along that she was going to get the stilts for Christmas. She had known from the funny way everyone had been acting.



What a difference
money in the bank can make

Join the happy people who
save regularly at

IMPERIAL

the BANK that service built



THE warmth of good wishes that you've wrapped with gifts is yours again in receiving them. It is armor on days such as these against the wintry cold which is part of our Christmas setting and not discom-forting. It may already be certain that your Christmas will be the cherished white; if not, anticipation is heightened by the uncertainty. But neither drifts of snow nor hovering hills set limits for the festive season. Man-made boundaries and distinctions, unrecognized in the sacred observance of Christmas, can be forgotten.

At other times of the year we may pretend that thinking small is justified; that it's necessary for our own welfare. A large part of our pride in Christmas is in dropping this pretence and affirming our faith in a bigger

by GWEN LESLIE

world than that we know as our own. By subscribing to the Christmas spirit in the fullest sense of the old traditions, we share in a world-wide expression of good will.

That every day be Christmas is not a rare wish, nor is it limited to gift-conscious members of the younger set. Yet it is not the gifts but the giving, the unashamed sentiment, the rededication to wonder and the wonderful wee Babe that lends conviction when we wish for all a very merry Christmas.

v

One More Angel



Illustrated by ANNORA BROWN

by MARION ULLMARK

THERE'S always room for one more angel" was a remark that was always made at least once during the rehearsals for our Sunday School Christmas program. Year after year the children who sang the Christmas songs were dressed in white robes, with slightly tarnished wings sprouting from their backs, and gilt crowns perched on their heads. However, the chorus was not entirely made up of singers, for its ranks provided a haven for the tuneless ones, the shy ones, and everyone who wanted to be in the program and for whom there was no other place!

At 12 I was a veteran of all sorts of school and church programs and I had never heard of anyone being refused a place in the angel chorus until the winter afternoon when I brought Cassie Andrews to rehearsal. When Mama, who was in charge of the music, told us that there wasn't room for even one more angel, I couldn't have been more astonished if the solid earth had suddenly rocked under my feet.

Cassie was lovely to look at, and sang like a nightingale. I considered her to be a welcome addition to any chorus, let alone our rather nondescript angel chorus. Cassie was the first Negro I had ever seen in the flesh, and at 12 I had yet to learn that a child's color can work to her disadvantage.

It is more than 30 years since I first saw Cassie, but I remember the day very clearly. Even now when I hear her sing on some concert stage, the sound of her golden voice carries me back to that long ago day when I first met her.

I had gone to the old Everley place to cut greens for the Sunday School rooms. No one had lived there for years, and I had begun to consider its sprawling acres my own. It was cold and I was

encased in an armor-like arrangement of heavy coat, stocking cap and thick woolen scarf. My cap and scarf kept out the cold but they also kept out most sounds, so when someone spoke to me from behind, I was startled. I whirled around and then gasped in surprise. The girl who stood before me was lovely. Her eyes were such a deep brown they seemed to be black until the winter sunlight struck them, and her skin was a warm golden color.

"Where did you come from?" I asked.

"I'm Cassie Andrews," the girl told me. "We live here. We bought this farm, and we've got a real home of our own, at last."

"I live right down there," I pushed aside the snow-weighted branches of a fir tree and pointed with a blue-mittened hand at the small white house just visible down the country road.

FRIENDSHIPS blossom quickly when you are young. When I left Cassie that afternoon, I felt that I had found something I had always wanted, a "best friend."

When I opened the kitchen door at home a burst of warm air, carrying with it a heady fragrance compounded of browning pork chops, hash-browned potatoes, hot bread and still-warm apple pie rushed to meet me.

"We've got new neighbors," I announced as I tugged at my 4-buckle overshoes. "On the old Everley place," the words came out in a grunt, and I staggered back against the door as the right overshoe surrendered unexpectedly. "Wait until you see Cassie, Mama. She's brown and beautiful like the picture of the Queen of Sheba in my book."

"Brown?" Mama turned from the stove. "Do you think they can be Negroes?" She spoke directly to

my father who sat reading the paper at the kitchen table.

"Negroes!" I was thrilled. Up to now I had never seen a Negro, but I had read about them in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." To have one of those story book creatures step out of the book's pages right into my life seemed a fabulous piece of good fortune to me.

The rest of the children in Lynn Center seemed fascinated by Cassie too. We played with her, walked home from school with her, and ate cookies and drank chocolate in her mother's kitchen. The trouble, when it came, started on the grown folks' side of the fence.

The first Sunday after they moved in, the Andrews came to our church. They sat in the back pew and no one sat beside them. When the services were over, the members spoke stiffly without smiles, and no one invited them home for Sunday dinner.

"Did anyone ask 'them' home for dinner, John?" Mama's light pretty voice set the word 'them' off by itself. "I was talking to the minister's wife about the program and I didn't see."

We were just turning into our snow-rutted driveway when Mama asked her question, and for a minute Father concentrated on his driving. When he did answer, his voice was dry. "No one got near enough to issue any invitations," he said.

"Mrs. Harris always takes the lead. I expect folks were waiting for her to speak up," Mama sounded flustered.

"Unless I miss my guess, she has taken the lead all right. She isn't going to honor the Andrews with a bid to dinner, this Sunday or any other Sunday."

In the days that followed I gradually became aware of the crowded condition of our town and

church. The night I took Cassie to choir practice with me, the choir-master huffed and puffed and got as red in the face as Cassie's knit cap, and announced jerkily, "There'll be no more try-outs for the choir until after the first of the year."

Our campfire girls had been eagerly searching for some new members, so I was quite pleased with myself when I suggested to our leader, Mrs. Harris, that we invite Cassie to join us.

Mrs. Harris frowned, smiled quickly, and then said blandly, "We have such a nice little group now, let's just keep it the way it is right now!"

To say I was surprised was putting it mildly. Of course I wondered a bit about the crowded conditions that were springing up everywhere, but I never once suspected that Cassie was the only one for whom there was no room. At the age of 12, hints were lost on me; but the Thursday afternoon I took Cassie to our program rehearsal a brick wall crashed down on my unsuspecting head.

Cassie hung back a little. "Maybe I'd better not," she said shyly. Probably she and her parents had realized already that this home they had saved for and longed for was going to be no different from the others they had left before this.

"The parts must be all taken by now," Cassie said softly.

"Well, of course," I agreed, "but there's always room for one more angel!"

Rehearsals were going on all over the big hall when we walked in. Over in one corner the minister's wife was posing five children of Bethlehem. In the middle of the room, Mrs. Harris was marching up and down with the Three Wise Men, and down in the far end Mama was lining up the angel chorus in front of the old square piano.

"Mama," I tugged her sleeve. "I've brought Cassie. She sings good, Mama."

Mama pulled her sleeve loose and flashed a quick look at Mrs. Harris, who had stopped marching then and stood staring at us. "There are so many in the chorus, girls. I don't believe I could crowd another in. I'm sure Cassie will enjoy just watching the program this year."

Cassie standing beside me made a small, half-strangled sound, and turning ran out of the room. For a minute I stared at Mama and then I ran after Cassie. I caught up with her finally, but she wouldn't discuss the matter with me. Instead, she just kept plodding through the snow, wiping the tears from her face with a mittened hand.

When Mama and Father came in together that evening I was waiting for them. I had found a solution to the "no room" problem. As soon as Mama hurried out in the kitchen to start supper, I sprung my surprise on her. "Mama," I announced, "I'm going to give my place in the chorus to Cassie. She's never been in a Christmas program, and I've been in lots of them."

My news didn't receive the reception I had expected. Mama's heart-shaped face flushed, and she glanced appealingly at Father, washing his hands at the sink. "John," she said, "you explain to her, please."

"Explain what?" Father's face was stern. "Tell her that it's Cassie's color that's keeping her out of the program? Is that what you want, Stella?"

"Color?" I stared at Mama's unhappy face. "You mean Cassie can't be in the program because she's a Negro?"

SUDDENLY everything added up, and I knew what Cassie had been known for all the years of her life. I knew the thing that had sent her family hundreds of miles from their home. Cassie and her parents had been searching for a place where color didn't matter, and they still hadn't found it.

"It's not fair!" I sobbed angrily, and hurled myself into Father's arms. "Why can't there be colored angels as well as white ones? I'll bet God has lots of colored angels in heaven. He must like black and yellow and red folks, too, else why did He make them?"

"It's your turn, Stella," remarked Father as he picked me up and carried me over to the old rocker. "You tell her."

"Oh, John, I'm sorry. What shall I do?" Mama came running to sit on Father's lap too.

"You know what to do. You don't need me to tell you." Father took the handkerchief from his breast pocket and wiped the tears from my face. "There comes a time in everyone's life, Stella, when all those beautiful ideals have to come out of the heart's ivory tower and become words and deeds in the everyday world. 'Here,' and he handed the handkerchief to Mama, who wiped her eyes and kissed him.

"Will you help me, John?" Mama asked, sniffing a little.

"You know I will. There's plenty of your friends just waiting for someone to give them a little nudge in the right direction. You'll see." Father was smiling now.

"All right," said Mama as she rose to her feet. "You and Cassie can both be in the chorus, dear. There's always room for one more angel!"

In the years that followed, Mama and the ladies who thought as she did showed the Andrews family that there was a home for them in Lynn Center and a place for them in our church. Cassie grew up and moved on to wider spheres. She sings now for all the world as she once sang in our angel chorus. In the years since the coming of the Andrews family to Lynn Center many strangers have come to our town. War brides, tiny Korean orphans, and whole families who have been driven from their homelands have come to us, and found homes and friends.

Nowadays, when we rise to sing the old familiar hymns on Sunday morning, the hand that shares the hymn book with us may be brown or black or white; but whatever its color, it holds the hymn book just as firmly as ours. The voices that sing the lovely words may have a foreign accent, but the meaning of the words is the same in all our hearts.

Our church has grown in many ways. When the Christmas season rolls around again, and I am busy helping with the Christmas program, I smile to see the eager little brown, and black, and white faces so close together. I remember that Christmas long ago when I took Cassie to rehearsal. I see our big kitchen at home, and across the years I hear Mama's soft voice telling me, "There's always room for one more angel," and I know she spoke truly. V

Sweet-tooth treasures! CANDY-PEEL BUNS



What could be more enticing at tea-time than sweet and fragrant Candy-Peel Buns? They're a delicious treat at *any* time . . . and easy to make, too! Whenever you bake at home depend on Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast for wonderful results *every* time. Surprise your family with this toothsome treat tomorrow.

CANDY-PEEL BUNS

Measure into bowl

1/2 cup lukewarm water

Stir in

2 teaspoons granulated sugar

Sprinkle with contents of

2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Meantime, sift together into a bowl

1 1/2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour

1 teaspoon salt

2 tablespoons granulated sugar

Mix in

1/2 teaspoon ground cardamom seeds

Cut in finely

1/2 cup chilled shortening

and mix in

1/2 cup chopped candied peel

Combine

3 well-beaten eggs

1/2 teaspoon vanilla

and dissolved yeast.

Stir into flour mixture and beat until smooth

and elastic. Cover with a damp cloth. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk, about 1/2 hour. Stir down batter.

Work in an additional

1 1/2 cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

Turn out dough onto a large square of cheesecloth; gather edges of cheesecloth together loosely and tie. Drop dough into a large pan of cool, but not chilled water and let stand until doubled in bulk, about 45 minutes. Remove dough from cheesecloth and place on very-well-floured board or canvas. Form into a 16-inch roll; cut roll into 16 equal pieces; form into smooth balls. Place, well apart, on greased cookie sheets. Brush with melted butter or margarine. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk, about 25 minutes. Bake in a hot oven, 425°, 12 to 15 minutes.

Frost while warm with the following icing and sprinkle with chopped nuts.

Combine 1 cup sifted icing sugar and 1/4 teaspoon vanilla; add sufficient milk to make a stiff icing.

Yield: 16 buns.



Needs no refrigeration
Always active, fast rising
Keeps fresh for weeks

Christmas Cranberries Accent Festive Tables

by GWEN LESLIE

SO many details demand attention that only planned days are long enough. This is true all year, you say? Yes, but it's especially true now for most of us. The tree to trim, decorations to arrange, family shopping to oversee, gifts to wrap and the important holiday meals to plan—all ventures to be done well and undertaken calmly to preserve the fun of the festive season.

Many fondly remembered Christmas customs are kitchen centered; the grandeur of Christmas dinner often dominates the year's menus as the grandest of all. So that you won't be too exhausted to enjoy it, tailor these basic suggestions to your needs. Write out the dinner menu. List separately those foods which can be prepared several days ahead, such as cranberry sauce or jelly, pastry for mince pie or the pie itself, salad dressing, etc. Then list things to be done the day before Christmas. These include preparing the turkey for stuffing, combining dry ingredients for the dressing, washing the vegetables for paring Christmas Day. Wash salad greens and wrap them in waxed paper, then store in the refrigerator or other cool place. If celery and carrot curls are on the menu, prepare them and store in a screw top sealer in a cool spot. Don't soak them in water; the water that clings to them after washing will keep them fresh and crisp.

To further simplify dinner preparation Christmas Day make out a timetable to show the times each food should be put on to cook.

Cranberry sauce adds its own traditional touch of gay red to the holiday dinner table. There are other ways of using this tangy red fruit in distinctive dishes for every time of day through the festive season.

Jellied Cranberry Stars

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 pkg. raspberry
gelatin | ½ c. canned
crushed pine-
apple, drained |
| 1 c. hot water | 2 c. cranberry
sauce |
| ½ c. cold water | |
| 1 small orange | |
| ¼ c. chopped nuts | |

Dissolve gelatin in hot water. Add cold water and chill until partially set.



Gaily colored decorations and wrappings contribute to the Christmas festivities. If you share them, they will help develop a rich feeling for family tradition.

Peel orange, separate sections and cut in half. Fold orange pieces, pineapple, cranberry sauce and nuts into gelatin. Pour mixture into one large mold or individual star molds which have been rinsed in cold water. Chill until firm. Turn out on crisp greens and garnish with mayonnaise for a holiday salad as decorative as it is delicious.

Cranberry Fans

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| ¾ c. milk | 4 c. sifted all-
purpose flour |
| 1¼ c. sugar | 2 c. raw cran-
berries |
| 1¼ tsp. salt | 2 tsp. ground
cinnamon |
| ½ c. butter or
margarine | ½ c. sifted fine
dry bread
crumbs |
| ½ c. lukewarm
water | Melted butter or
margarine |
| 2 tsp. sugar | |
| 2 pkgs. active dry
yeast | |
| 2 apples | |

Scald milk; stir in ½ cup of the sugar, salt, and the ¼ cup butter. Cool to lukewarm. Measure lukewarm water into a large bowl. Stir in the 2 teaspoons sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 minutes, then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture. Stir in 2 cups of the flour and beat until smooth. Stir in about 2 cups more flour. Turn dough out on lightly floured board or canvas and knead until

smooth and elastic. Place dough in greased bowl and grease top. Cover and let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until double in bulk, about 1½ hours.

Chop cranberries coarsely. Peel, core and coarsely shred apples. Combine fruits, the remaining ¾ cup sugar, cinnamon and bread crumbs.

Punch down dough and turn out on lightly floured board or canvas. Knead until smooth. Divide dough in four equal portions and shape into balls. Cover with a tea towel and let rest 10 minutes. Roll out one portion of dough into a 12 x 6-inch rectangle, brush with melted butter or margarine and spread with ¼ of the cranberry mixture. Beginning with a long edge, roll up jelly-roll fashion. Pinch along edge to seal, then turn roll so seam is underneath. With a sharp knife, cut roll in three equal pieces. Place on greased cookie sheet. Using scissors, cut five slashes in each roll almost through to opposite side and spread apart in a fan shape.

Repeat procedure with remaining balls of dough. Brush tops of fans with melted butter or margarine. Cover with a clean tea towel and let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until double in bulk, about 40 minutes. Bake in moderately

hot oven at 375°F about 20 minutes. Remove from baking sheet to cake racks immediately when done.

Cranberry Loaf

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2 c. sifted all-
purpose flour | 4 T. melted
shortening |
| 1½ tsp. baking
powder | Grated rind of one
orange |
| ½ tsp. baking soda | ¾ c. orange juice |
| ½ tsp. salt | 1 c. cranberries,
cut in half |
| 1 c. sugar | |
| 1 egg, beaten | |

Sift dry ingredients together into mixing bowl and make a well in the center. Pour melted shortening, orange juice and beaten egg in well, add grated orange rind and mix thoroughly. Fold halved raw cranberries into batter. Bake in greased 9"x5" loaf pan at 350°F for about 1 hour.

Fresh Cranberry Bars

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1½ c. sifted flour | ¾ c. melted butter
or margarine |
| ¾ tsp. baking soda | ¼ c. seedless
raisins |
| ¾ c. light brown
sugar | ¼ c. honey |
| 1½ c. quick cook-
ing rolled oats | ¼ c. water |
| ¾ c. cranberries | 2 tsp. flour |

Cook cranberries, raisins, honey and water together until cranberries are soft. Sprinkle 2 teaspoons flour over top, stir and cook until thickened. Cool.

Sift together measured sifted flour and baking soda. Add sugar, oats and melted butter. Pat half of crumb mixture in bottom of greased 8" square pan. Spread with cooled filling. Pat remaining crumb mixture over top and bake at 350°F for 30 minutes. Cool and cut in squares to serve.

Frozen Cranberry Pie

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ¾ c. gingersnap
crumbs | 2 T. lemon juice |
| 1 T. sugar | 2 c. whole cran-
berry sauce |
| 2 T. soft butter | 2 T. sugar |
| 1 c. evaporated
milk | ½ tsp. almond
extract |

Blend crumbs, 1 tablespoon sugar and butter. Line bottom of freezing tray or dish with crumb mixture, saving ¼ cupful for topping. Chill evaporated milk in a second freezing tray until ice crystals form, then whip stiff. Add lemon juice and whip very stiff. Combine cranberry sauce, 2 tablespoons sugar and almond extract in a bowl, mixing well. Fold in whipped milk and spoon mixture over crumbs in tray. Top with remaining crumbs and freeze until firm (2 to 3 hours).

Feeding Bags for Winter Birds

by J. L. FRANKLIN

WITH a crocheted twine feeder, our feathered friends can enjoy their winter food without the danger of cold metal freezing their beaks.

Our own tongues would soon be frozen fast if they touched a metal surface in sub-zero weather; this can also happen to birds and they have no one to rescue them if and when this should happen.

These twine bags should be suspended above the reach of cats, dogs and squirrels and protected from prevailing winds whenever possible.

The bags can be made of strong twine, using a coarse bone crochet

hook. Start with a chain and join to form a tiny circle for the bottom center; then crochet double crochet around this circle, increasing for a few rows. Next, triple crochet, increasing each row until about half the depth of a coconut (or grapefruit) is reached. Now start decreasing in the same ratio. It is helpful to jot down the rate of increase and decrease as you go along. Leave the neck of the bag open but finish the ends off securely.

With double strands of twine, now crochet a reasonably long chain. Thread this cord through the loops at the upper edge. After filling the bag, the cord is gathered tightly and tied firmly over a branch or post.

To fill the bags, use favorite tidbits of partly cooked oatmeal, cornmeal, nuts, currants, chopped suet, dried bread crumbs, peanut butter and egg. A combination of any of these items may also be used and might be slow-baked in a low-heat oven, to be packed solidly into the bag.

If the bag is placed directly over the feeder tray, the birds can nibble fallen crumbs at their leisure; and, if it can hang in front of a window, we have the pleasure of watching them as they enjoy these winter banquets.

To watch these feathered friends at the feeding stations is to learn more about them. For the invalid or shut-in armed with telescope and bird reference book, bird watching offers a pleasant means of passing the time away and the added opportunity of learning to identify the many birds that come to visit.



This feeding bag of strong twine is a humane way to feed winter birds.

We Rediscover Christmas

by C. G. MONK



Christmas in the country offers its own quiet beauty, friendship and warmth.

SEVERAL years ago we moved to the country. We left behind us many things which we sometimes miss: Convenient shopping centers, transportation other than the family car, excellent fire protection, and doctors close at hand. Many personal and social connections stood for a little while and then, finding the distance too much, dwindled and died away. We have, however, found more than enough to replace what we have lost. Except in times of stress, such as when a winter storm obliterates every path to every building, we seldom wish to change. We have grown to love the country.

The time, I think, most wonderful to us in our new life is Christmas time. Living as we do now, in an out-of-the-way cluster of farms, we feel that we have found Christmas again, the old-fashioned Christmas, the Christmas hidden from us when we were city dwellers.

In the city we prepared for Christmas with almost the same impersonal routine followed by every other family in the block.

About 10 days before the great day, the fathers went to the vacant lot on the corner where trees were piled in pathetic abundance under strings of bare light bulbs. As a loud speaker blared out carols in a raucous series from incredibly scratchy records, a selection was made and the tree hauled home to wait on the verandah for a few days. Then it was brought into the living room, laced with lights, fettered with tinsel, and almost covered with an effervescence of colored balls. An electric wreath in the window matched other electric wreaths in all our neighbors' windows. Then, subdued with a foreboding of the coming hydro bill, the fathers sank back exhausted, only slightly uplifted by the sense of having fulfilled their neighborhood duties.

We have our tree now, of course, but getting it is one of our new joys.

Some sunny afternoon, well before the great day, we drive about 2 miles along a lovely country road to a friend's woodlot. With a feeling of excitement about our venture, we file into the forest, deep into the cold still majesty of the trees. Except for our crunching footsteps, the scurry of a

rabbit, or the flick of a winter bird, nothing breaks the heavy silence of the trees. Forest giants, familiar to us from remembered picnics, are strangers now, looking down upon us with icy aloofness.

We choose our tree, and, always with some regret, chop it down and carry it triumphantly to the car. As we leave, the silence again swings back to enfold the place completely, and only our alien prints remain.

The day before Christmas is an especially busy one. Cedar garlands are made and hung about the living room. Paths and parking spaces are widened for the visitors we know will come. Enthusiasm is rampant and as all-pervading as the smell of spices from the kitchen. Jams and jellies, made months before, are brought up from the cellar. Food is everywhere. Mince pies, the like of which were never bought in town, wait in luscious splendor in the pantry. Three Christmas cakes, ready for icing, sit like dark bricks on the kitchen table. Trays of tarts, cookies and shortbreads are everywhere. Apples grown in our own garden shine in an old silver bowl on the mantel, surrounded by fragrant pine.

It is on Christmas Eve that we love the country best, especially during the rather long drive to church for midnight service. After an evening of warmth and comfort by the open fire, we bundle into coats and scarves and set out along the silent roads. Overhead, stars look down in quiet peacefulness. Huge trees lean brooding over the road and each farm we pass glows with soft lights.

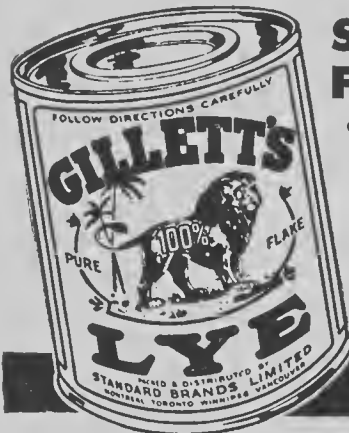
We go into the little church while the bell rings out its message across the snow. During the service the small organ reaches undreamed of heights of eloquence, and the choir outdoes itself.

On the way home we drive in silence, each thinking his own thoughts of Christmas. Mine, and those of other family members, are, I think, concerned with this Christmas we have recently found. It is new to us, but it has been known to country folk through the ages . . . a Christmas of quiet beauty, friendliness and thanksgiving. ✓



It's a fact! Leftover fats and a single can of Gillett's Lye make up to 8 lbs. of hard-working, sudsy soap. Costs you about 1¢ a bar. You can even add scent and color for fragrant toilet soap.

See simple directions on any Gillett's can, or read complete story in FREE book.



SEND FOR YOUR FREE COPY

of new, 60-page, illustrated book, "How Lye Can Help You On The Farm And In The Home". Explains dozens of ways you can use lye to save time, work, money.

Write to:

Standard Brands Limited,
550 Sherbrooke W.,
Montreal.

GL-77

IN REGULAR SIZE AND
MONEY-SAVING 5LB. CANS.



They're all teacher's pets! . . .

. . . because, to the wise teacher, each pupil is a *special* study. No one knows what future greatness may lie hidden here—what statesman, physicist or humanitarian of tomorrow. But we must recognize that if we are to realize their potential we *must* maintain and constantly raise the high quality of Canada's teaching profession.

YOU can help. Write for the booklet listed below.

FREE—your personal copy of an interesting and informative booklet, "Education at the Crossroads". Write today to Crossroads, Box 200, Station D, Ottawa.



Sponsored by The Country Guide

An Advertising Public Service Project

Young People

On the farm and at home

Good Neighbors All!

A WEEK of adventure—that's what national 4-H club week meant to the 139 lucky delegates chosen this year from among Canada's 74,000 4-H'ers. It meant days of travel from Vancouver or Halifax or Edmonton, to Canada's biggest farm show, the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair. It meant a week of trips to Niagara Falls, Ontario's industrial plants, and the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. It meant serious discussions, dances, parties and sing songs among new-found friends from across the country. And it meant a week of living with, and learning about each other, by French and English-speaking Canadians.

It was Bernard Bisson (Boom-Boom, they called him) who best reflected the spirit of the lively Quebec delegation.

"My best friend," he explained with a chuckle, "is my leetle book." He drew a tiny French-English dictionary from his pocket; one he bought before leaving home, in his determination to learn about his English-speaking fellow-countrymen; people about whom he had read so much and perhaps knew so little. His infectious good humor made him one of the favorites in the groups, and his companions at lunches and tours were more often than not English-speaking delegates, joining with him in practising the good-neighbor policy first-hand.

Bernard wasn't alone in trying to bridge the gap between two races. There was a heroine too—Joan Aikens from Creemore, Ont. Three years before, this farm girl visited and lived with a French-speaking family in Quebec for 3 weeks, and then brought her hostess back to her Ontario farm home for another month. In that exciting summer, she made a start in learning to speak the French language, and now, at club week, she

was often on call, when an interpreter was needed.

It took one English-speaking delegate from Quebec to voice what many other members felt as the week progressed. "These French-speaking delegates have real courage to join with us this way. When I was at the Quebec 4-H provincial competition, where French is the language commonly used, I found it really tough, and these people face the same situation here."

Not only were two language groups sharing club week again this year; people from two nations were involved as well. For the first time, an exchange of 4-H members was worked out between Canada and the United States for the national conventions in each country, and a group of 10 young people and their leaders from the U.S. came to Canada this year. They came from the Virginias and Carolinas in the south; from



Carolce Bates, Vulcan, Alta., and Ken McKenzie, Rapid City, Man., shared their sightseeing at Canada's Royal.



The most used item during 4-H Club Week was Bernard "Boom-Boom" Bisson's French-English dictionary. Here, Bernard (r.), who is from Quebec, looks for a word with Maritime club members (l.) Elaine Hosking, Oyster Pond, N.S., and Madeline Bourque, Mavillette, N.S., and Real Fafard, also of Quebec.



[Guide photos

Ideas to make 4-H clubs more effective came from Quebec group discussion.

Minnesota and California and states between; most of them for their first visit to the land to the north.

"There is really so little difference between us," drawled West Virginia farm boy Jim Allen in the soft southern speech that won the hearts of Canadians. "I didn't realize Canada is so much like my own country. I have met folks from right across the country this week and it's been an experience I'll never forget."

"I would love to come back again, now that I know people here in Canada," chimed in a Pennsylvania girl. Said one from North Carolina, "I have been on 4-H trips to Washington, New York, and Chicago and other places too, but this trip is extra special."

During the visit to the Royal, a delegate from Minnesota marvelled, "The most breath-taking flower show I've ever seen." Another stated, "The livestock show is something to remember and the fruit display is the best I've ever seen."

But it was neither pumpkins nor Yorkshires nor Corriedales these young people really came to see. They came to meet other people. And in the social get-togethers when the Newfoundlanders chanted their favorite songs of the sea; and the Americans voiced the words and music of "Oklahoma;" and the British Columbia group sang their centennial song; and the Quebec group sang their folk songs and got the entire group to join in a rousing "alouette," it was apparent that the hand of friendship really extended across a country and a continent.

Through their discussions, the delegates also took a serious look at themselves, suggesting dozens of ideas on how to make 4-H club work more successful.

"Plan more debates and social evenings and art displays," suggested Manitoba's members. "More curling bonspiels and dances and variety nights will help build a stronger organization and make 4-H a stronger force for good in the community," advised Alberta's group.

"Invite other groups in the community to exchange ideas with us," recommended P.E.I.'s delegates.

The U.S. group expressed interest in urban-rural relations, and called

on 4-H clubs to organize tours of city people out to the farm, and to urge urban groups to invite farm people into the city to visit factories and plants.

"The Royal Winter Fair," they said, "is an excellent example of an event which helps in the interchange of ideas and understanding between farm and city people."

Delegates were given a startling look at themselves by Dr. E. J. Tyler of Brandon College, Man., too.

"Who are you?" he asked them.

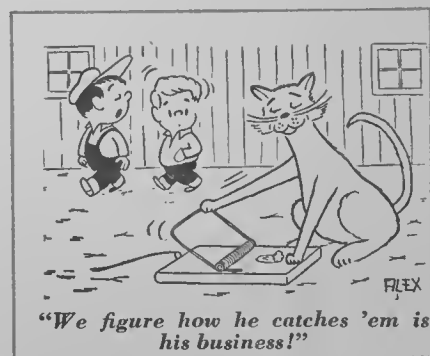
His answer: "You represent one of Canada's major economic investments. Everything in the community is built around you. Hospitals were first built to save children. Schools, which take the biggest share of our tax payments, are built for children. Churches are built so you can grow up with a faith by which to live."

"Every parent sees in you a second chance to do the things he didn't do," he went on. He challenged the members: "Courage is characteristic of young people. You must have the courage to strive, and in a democracy you have the chance to fail and then to try again."

"There are the most wonderful adventures ahead. The new worlds to conquer are the frontiers of the mind," he stated.

Dr. Tyler predicted that in the future there will be increased time to be spent away from the urgent work of earning a living. But he cautioned, "That time will be for living, not for loafing."

"Living requires more than courage," he suggested. "It requires integrity, which means that a man has found ideals by which to live and by which to steer his course."—D.R.B. ✓



These Butterick patterns may be obtained from your nearest local dealer or from Department L, The Butterick Company, Inc., 528 Evans Ave., Toronto 14, Ont.



No. 6551

All-in-one pattern for little Dutch girl, southern Mammy, Colonial lady, Puritan outfit and Spanish costume; also includes version for Latin dancer (not shown). Order by bust measure 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 inches. Price 35 cents.



No. 6756

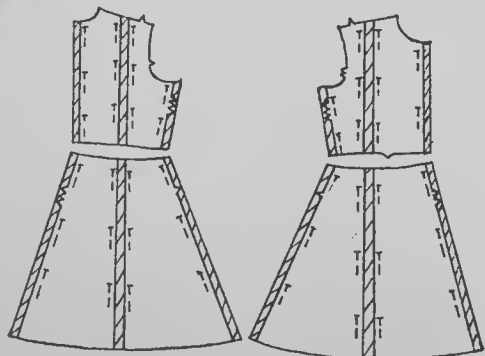
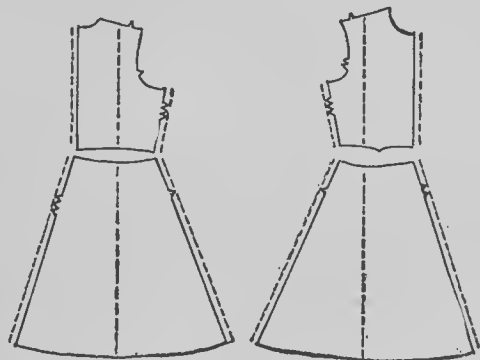
Five costume suggestions, four animals and a space suit. Sizes 2-4, 6-8, 10-12, and 14-16 for breast measures 22" to 34". Pattern price 35 cents.



No. 6758

Package includes patterns for clown and Persian warrior costumes, also for Grecian lady and Miss Liberty (not shown). Sizes are followed by breast measure in brackets: 2-4 (22"); 6-8 (26"); 10-12 (30"); 14-16 (34"); 18-20 (38"); and (40"). Price 35 cents.

Carnival Time



Alterations for Chubby Children

Chubbiness can often be taken care of by selecting a design with fullness where it is especially needed.

A very chubby child requires special alterations although pattern selection is still important. Slenderizing effects can be created by proper styling. Semi-fit styles allow ease through the waistline; the vertical seams of princess lines tend to elongate the figure. Fitted styles with full skirts are flattering if there is some type of vertical detailing such as pointed collars or V-shaped waistlines to narrow the silhouette. Keep this in mind when choosing a pattern for a chubby child: the simpler the style, the easier the alteration.

When altering a pattern, it is not enough to increase the size at the underarms. Often a chubby child has a fuller neck and larger shoulders. To obtain the extra size required it is necessary to cut through the pattern as the illustration indicates, spacing the pattern portions to add size at that particular place. In addition, size can be added at the center front, center back and at the underarm and sleeve seams. Remember that your pattern represents only one half of the garment so that if you want to increase the size by 2", you must add 1" when you cut the pattern through the shoulder line, and 1/2" at the underarm on both front and back. V

The Country Boy and Girl

Powdy's Present

by EVELYN WITTER



Powdy stared at the Christmas tree.

POWDY, the cat, whose full name was Powder Puff, was worried. She was worried that she wasn't going to get a Christmas present. She had wandered in and out of the old farm house for weeks, listening to the family's whisperings about Christmas. But never once had she heard the name of Powdy mentioned.

On Christmas Eve she sat on the front porch, looking into the living room. There were many gifts in there, she knew. She looked hard at each member of the family to see if at least one of them would remember her. She looked longest of all at little Louise, who had raised her from a kitten. Surely Louise would not forget to feed her and pet her.

Just then the big front door swung open and Louise called, "Powdy! Here kitty, kitty, kitty! I want you to see the tree. We've just finished trimming it."

Powdy bounded into the living room. There before her eyes was the most beautiful tree she had ever seen.

Powdy walked closer to the tree. There was a blond angel on top and it looked just like Louise, who always took such loving care of all the animals.

She noticed the pretty lights. Some of them looked like the stars that shone down on her when she took her favorite walks around the barnyard, through the garden or into the orchard.

There were bright balls, too, that looked very much like the balls of yarn she liked to play with when Mom and Louise got out the mending basket.

When she reached up to touch a branch with her paw she heard a bell tinkle. It sounded something like the bell on the black and white cow who gave the milk she drank.

Powdy was so surprised she lay right down in front of the tree and stared and stared. Here, on one tree, were all the presents she wanted.

First of all there was the angel like the little girl who was her best friend. Then the stars that kept her company when she walked alone. There were the balls that gave her so much fun. And there was even the tinkling bell

that reminded her of good, warm milk.

Powdy purred loud enough for everyone to hear. What she was trying to tell them was, "Thank you for my lovely presents." V

Farm Implement Take-Out

CANCEL three letters in the word "planter" so that the remaining letters spell a word meaning a narrow way between hedges, fences, walls or houses—lane. This is how you play farm implement take-out. When you have worked out all the answers, turn to page 48 to see if you have done them correctly.

1. Tractor—cancel four letters and get a word meaning a long-tailed rodent.
2. Wagon—cancel two letters and get a word meaning gone by.
3. Plow—cancel one letter and get a word that means not far off the ground.
4. Disk—cancel two letters and get a verb used for the third person singular.
5. Binder—cancel three letters and get a place to store grain.
6. Combine—cancel three letters and get a word meaning a container for ice cream.
7. Caterpillars—cancel seven letters and get a word meaning a bound collection of maps.

8. Feeder—cancel three letters and get the poetic contraction of the word meaning at all times.
9. Harrow—cancel three letters and get the word meaning a number of persons or things arranged in a straight line.
10. Spade—cancel two letters and get a word meaning mournful.
11. Cultivator—cancel six letters and get a word meaning a particular system of worship.
12. Tarpaulin—cancel five letters and get a word meaning water in drops falling from the sky. V

A Winter Morn

*Covered with hoarfrost,
Glitt-ring and white,
The fluffy white hoarfrost
That comes in the night.*

*The trees and the fence,
A much jewelled land—
Now that hoarfrost came out,
With his sparkling hand.*

*The rusty brown weeds
A telephone line;
These the hoarfrost has changed
To a diamond mine.*

*Oh this winter world,
Now so dazzling bright,
Was touched by the hoarfrost
That came in the night.*

—Joyanne Polson,
Age 12, Bredenbury, Sask.

Continued from page 16

QUOTA MARKETING

Everett Biggs, dairy commission for the Province of Ontario

IT seems that in the case of fluid milk, there is no *real* marketing quota because there is a market for surplus milk. But in the fluid milk industry, we make certain demands on producers. They must have suitable milk houses, and they may require bulk tanks, and so the higher price they receive for a limited quantity of milk is felt to be justified. I think we can agree that the fluid milk business is a good business today because it has the protection of quotas. Before too long, we may have to set up a fluid milk market pool among fluid milk producers so the lower prices paid for surplus milk are shared evenly among them.

In conclusion, let's not forget that here in Ontario we are a little helpless in trying to deal with surpluses of goods that can be produced in other areas as well. Such cases become a Federal responsibility. Some prod-

ucts, like tobacco or peaches, can be handled within the province, but legislation is required. We have seen that quotas do work with some products. Whether they would be suitable to control surpluses of other products is another question. V

Continued from page 16

VERTICAL INTEGRATION

supply, and this has resulted in relatively stable prices, rather than widely fluctuating ones.

Becker: Heavy production of broilers has brought about continued low prices, and this can't help but affect the prices of other meats. I think the reason that integration has gone so far with broilers, is because the broiler business has grown so fast in just a few years. This growth brought the need for more credit and more security, both of which can be provided by vertical integration.

McCague: I'll admit that there is some production control through the broiler industry, but the several big individual operators who write the contracts and thus control this production, make their decisions independently, and this can bring about overproduction, such as we have right

now. In other words, integration doesn't necessarily assure stable prices and stable output.

Campbell: Does integration mean the end of the family farm?

Betzner: No! Farms are going to increase in size, but not disappear. In fact, integration lends itself to operation of the family farm. It has created more credit both for the farmer and the feed manufacturer. The feedman can take contracts to the bank and use them as collateral to get more credit.

Becker: I think contracts are sharpening the competition among farmers too.

Betzner: Much of the progress we have made in feeding and caring for livestock and poultry in recent years has come about because big firms had to find the answers to production problems. They spent money on research, and as a result, they exercise some control over their contract growers.

McCague: This supervision over production could be a good feature of contracts, but while it appears to be free, it could turn out to be really quite costly. In fact, the credit we are getting through vertical integration could be much more expensive than what we can get from other sources.

Campbell: Contracts seem to be assisting some people start up farming.

Students are saying to me now that they can see their way clear to go farming, providing they will produce under contract.

Betzner: Integration may produce surpluses, but as it proceeds, it will bring a type of production control which it would be difficult for farmers themselves to achieve—tailoring production to a known demand.

Campbell: What should farm organizations do about integration?

McCague: Integration can be a useful instrument in proper hands. Through marketing legislation and through co-operatives we as farmers, can bring an influence to bear on it that is democratic. Lacking that, integration might become a totalitarian influence. Let's not forget that the ground gained by farmers through marketing boards and co-operatives has been tremendous. We are getting into a position to play a significant part in integration.

Betzner: Vertical integration can be controlled for the benefit of the farmer.

Campbell: I think integration will come faster to the hog business in Ontario, than in Western Canada or the United States, because hogmen here rely on firms to bring feed grain a long distance, for their use. There is usually more integration where farmers buy most of their feeds, than where they produce most of their own grains and feed them right on the farm. V



E. Biggs

LETTERS

(Continued from page 5)

exception. No one needs to lecture me on the complexities of the "small farm problem." No one needs to tell me that price alone is not the answer to the "small farm problem" or that "rural development" could have an important role to play in long-term farm policy. But I must modify that knowledge with the further certain knowledge that many of our farmers—the small and the not-so-small—need increased income, and they need it now! All the "rural development" that 1965 or 1970 can bring will not help the farmer who is destined to be crushed in 1958 or 1959.

The Farm Union must deal with the harsh realities of farmers' needs, rather than the academic niceties. We do not underestimate the importance of the academic studies or of the long-run programs, but we must also grapple with the needs of today. An editor who advises us to concentrate exclusively upon the long-run measure of "rural development" has little acquaintance with the real world of today in farming Canada.

I have no desire to argue points of procedure with the editor of The Country Guide. I am much too busy arguing points of policy with those authorities—federal, provincial and international—who should be doing more for farmers and the farming industry. My only concern is that the position of the Farm Unions should not be distorted and that an irresponsible, if not malignant, attack upon myself should not go unanswered.

Jas. Patterson,
Chairman, Interprovincial
Farm Union Council,
Winnipeg. V

Appreciation

Dear Sirs:

I wish to thank you . . . for the October copy of The Country Guide.

"Health for the World's Children" was a most enlightening article and the finest type of publicity that the World Health Organization and UNICEF can receive. The notice regarding the UNICEF Christmas cards was also appreciated.

In thanking you for your keen interest in our humanitarian enterprise, may I also add I have enjoyed making the light fruit cake recipe which appeared in the magazine.

Hazel Chandler,
Publicity Committee, United
Nations Association in Canada,
Committee for UNICEF,
Montreal. V

Editorial Reaction

Dear Sirs:

I read your editorial in the October issue re "Deficiency Payments for Grain."

I note you reserved your comment until the Government made their decision. I don't agree with the position you took . . . If The Guide was a farm paper in the interest of farmers, they would have cast their lot in and for the farmers at the right time.

I want our subscription cancelled at once. We have no further use for it.

Mr. & Mrs. W.G.R.,
Macklin, Sask. V

Dear Sirs:

Re your editorials on "Deficiency Payments" and "Supplementary Payments."

I am a quarter-section farmer. I have lived on the same quarter since 1913. I cleared the land (in the first place) by hand. I would like to thank you for the above editorials. I quite agree with you. The present payment is a help, but of course it doesn't solve any problem. We buy in a protected market and sell in an open one, and that limits our buying, and lately our

selling has not only been restricted, but the price has been too low.

But we have weathered hail, drought and depression in the past and have paid our way, so we ought to come through this one, as the world still needs food.

G.E.,
Jordan River, Sask. V

What He Wants to Know

Dear Sirs:

Here is \$1.00 for The Country Guide . . . We do not have much time to read magazines of any kind. But when we do take time, a farmer wants to know what's new in agriculture. He wants to know all about the current livestock outlook—what's new in

implements from tractors all the way down the line—how he will have to do his work to be efficient in the future

He cannot learn anything from all this advertising so you should strive to make your magazine more instructive from a farmer's standpoint.

D. & R.H.,
R.R. 4, Bright, Ont. V

Advertising makes it possible to bring you The Guide each month. Without it we couldn't stay in business. Subscription revenues don't begin to cover the costs of publishing.—Ed.

Letters intended for publication should not exceed 200 words.—Ed.



Say "Merry Christmas" with ROYAL BANK MONEY ORDERS!

A gift of cash is always welcome—and when you buy your money orders this year be sure to get them at your nearest Royal Bank branch. With each Royal Bank Money Order you'll get—at no extra cost—an envelope and a mailing folder in gay Christmas colours, with which to send your gift and personal greetings.

You can use Royal Bank Money Orders to send gifts of cash to friends or relatives in Canada, the U.S., Great Britain or The West Indies—and Royal Bank Drafts to send money elsewhere in the world.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

FARM REVIEW FOR 1958

descended to below \$22 by August it seemed the decline might continue, but surprising strength was shown and in the fall cattle prices recovered a lot of the summer losses.

While the number of hogs on farms on June 1 was close to the number for the previous year and for the long-run average, there was a substantial increase in marketings. Hog prices showed surprising strength as they rose during the first half of the year to levels above the 1957 average and much above the 5-year average. In the second half prices declined to positions well below these previous averages.

Like the American demand, Canadian domestic demand for meat was strong throughout the year despite high prices. During 1958, domestic consumption of meat was much the same as for 1957, or 25 to 30 per cent above the 10-year average. The composition was changed, however. Pork consumption was up to near record levels, while beef intake was down due to some resistance to high beef prices.

Farm Income

MOST farmers are in business to make a living, and so an examination of farm income is important and interesting. Unfortunately it is too early, as this is written, to have all the essential facts about 1958 income, but we can review the past and try to show where 1958 results might fit in.

There are usually several steps in the determination of income and we might as well agree on terms. The procedure starts with an estimate of "cash income," or cash receipts, from the sale of farm products. If to this we add "income in kind" (farm

produce consumed at home) and "increase in inventory" the resulting figure is an estimate of "gross income." If we now subtract operating expenses and an allowance for depreciation (and then add on supplementary payments) we finally have "net income of farm operators from farming operations." This "net income" is the significant figure because it is the amount of income that farmers have left over from their businesses that is available for living expenses and principal repayment of indebtedness.

Over the years farm net income has varied like the weather (see Fig. 7). During the past 10 years, total net income of Canadian farmers from farming operations ranged from a high of \$1,937 million in 1951 to a low of \$1,025 million in 1954, with an average of \$1,452 million. Last year, in 1957, net income was second lowest of any year since World War II, and was just a little over half that for the peak year of 1952.

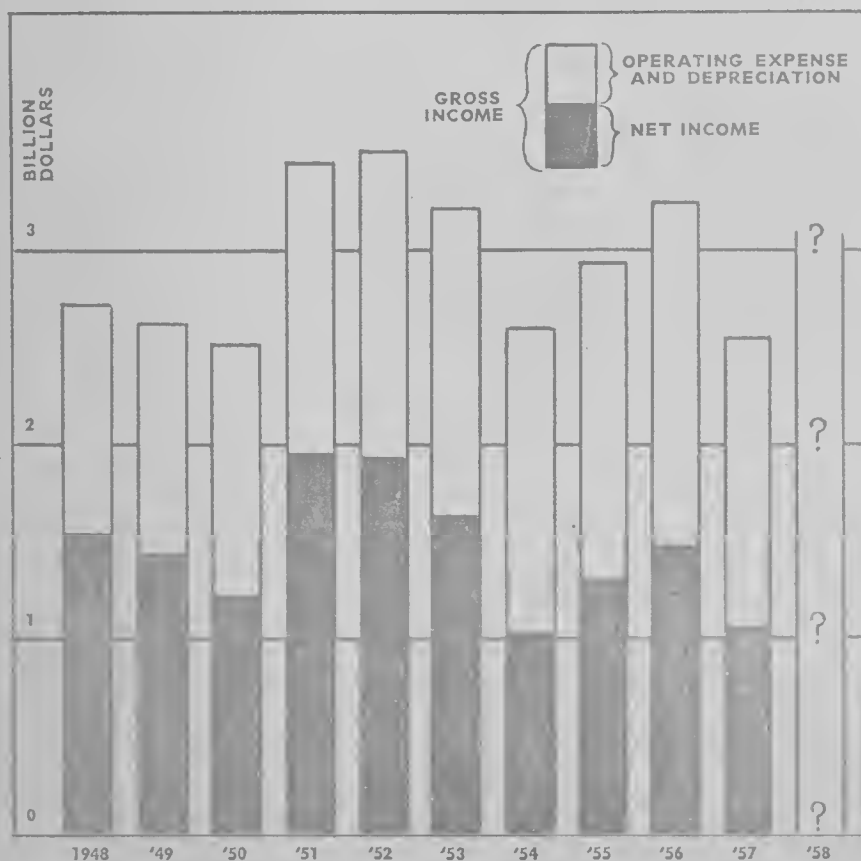
Some provinces, notably those with a high proportion of cash grain crops, show more variability in income than others. For example, net farm income in Saskatchewan in 1957 was less than one-third of the amount for 1952.

During the last 10 years farm operating expenses and depreciation increased 50 per cent, climbing steadily throughout the period except for two slight pauses in 1953 and 1957. The result has been that net income has averaged about 20 per cent lower in the second half of the 10-year period than in the first, even though gross income averaged very nearly the same in both halves. Thus we see that cash income, or even gross income, is untrustworthy as a measure of farm income until it is put on a net basis.

What of net farm income in 1958?

*Figure 7

INCOME OF FARM OPERATORS FROM FARMING OPERATIONS, CANADA, 1948-1957



*Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

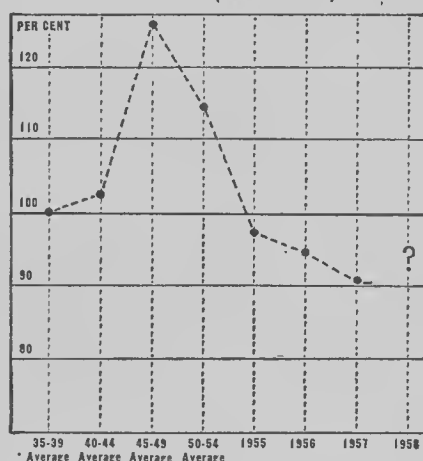
It appears at this time (early November) that gross income will exceed that for 1957, not because of crops but because of the buoyant livestock situation. However, operating expenses also increased during 1958, so it has been a race to see if the increase in gross income could outstrip the increase in costs. It appears that gross income may have won, and if it did, net farm income in 1958 will have shown an improvement over that for 1957.

Cost-Price Squeeze

THE so-called "cost-price squeeze" was a newsworthy item during the year. The above discussion of income demonstrates the situation where farm expenses have risen faster than gross income in recent years. An examination of price movements provides a parallel illustration. Here we can represent the level of prices in 1935-39 as an index equal to 100, and then compare with years since that time. On this basis the index of

*Figure 8

RATIO OF FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO PRICES OF COMMODITIES AND SERVICES USED BY FARMERS (1935-39=100)



"farm prices of agricultural products" gradually and steadily ascended to an all-time high of 296.8 in 1951, and then declined just as steadily to 231.0 in 1957. At the same time the index of "prices of commodities and services used by farmers" also climbed during the same period to 1951 but not as fast, which meant that the prices farmers received were favorable relative to the prices they paid during that period. However, the "prices paid" index did not stop there but continued to climb to an all-time high of 255.8 in 1957, while prices farmers received declined during that time.

The picture can be demonstrated more clearly by observing the ratio of the two indexes, that is, the ratio of the "prices received" index to the "prices paid" index. These are plotted in Fig. 8 for 5-year averages up to 1954 and for annual data since that time. When the ratio was above 100, farm product prices relative to cost prices were more favorable than in the period 1935-39. When the ratio was below 100 as in recent years, the situation was reversed. It should be noted, however, that such comparisons do not allow for improvements in farm efficiency and so may overstate the case to some degree.

Take-Out Answers

1. Rat; 2. Ago; 3. Low; 4. Is; 5. Bin;
6. Cone; 7. Atlas; 8. E'er; 9. Row;
10. Sad; 11. Cult; 12. Rain.

Marketing Margins

ANOTHER topic of interest to farmers is that of marketing margins, or farmers' share of the consumers' dollar. During 1958 the Economics Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture published data on price spreads that updated previous work. These data showed that in 1957 retail food prices were 16 per cent above 1949, but that farm prices were 2 per cent lower than their 1949 level. This illustrates widening marketing margins which they determined were 40 per cent wider in 1957 than in 1949. The result was that the farm share of the retail dollar was 15 per cent less in 1957 than in 1949.

The data also showed estimates for some individual commodities during the period 1949 to 1957. For instance, the margin or price spread for white bread increased 4.6 cents per pound, an increase of 60 per cent. For blue brand beef the increase was 53 per cent, and for pork 62 per cent. The margin for A large eggs increased 6.2 cents a dozen, or 54 per cent.

Three possible causes of larger margins are (i) inflation, or higher level of all prices, (ii) the cost of additional marketing services, and (iii) marketing inefficiencies. If we attempt to remove the effect of inflation by deflating the above margins with the general wholesale price index, we find that the margin increases during the above period are reduced by about one-third. Thus, for example, the increase in bread margin during the period would be 39 per cent instead of 60 per cent.

Increasing margins and decreasing farmers' shares do not necessarily mean the farmer is worse off. To some extent the cost of the additional services added is more than made up by an expanded volume of sales and higher retail prices, on account of the increased attractiveness of the product. In other words the cutting, film-wrapping, weighing, labeling, and refrigerated display of individual retail cuts of meat may actually put more money in farmers' pockets. On the other hand, it is hard to see what has been added to white bread in recent years that should raise the margin 39 per cent since 1949.

Marketing Boards

ONE of the most controversial issues in agriculture during 1958 was marketing boards. The results during the year were somewhat mixed. In February a vegetable marketing board was set up in Alberta following a plebiscite, but ran into considerable opposition during the summer from the processing companies.

During the year, plebiscites were held in both Alberta and Saskatchewan in connection with the proposed establishment of egg marketing boards. In Alberta the plan failed because those who voted for a board were only 41 per cent of the total number of registered producers. In Saskatchewan only a small proportion of eligible producers voted and not enough of these favored a board to be convincing.

On the other hand the Ontario hog marketing board, which has been on (Please turn to page 50)

New CASE Combine amazes Prairie Farmers in gruelling field tests!

CROWDS WATCH AS NEW CASE SELF-PROPELLED PUTS ON RECORD-BREAKING DISPLAY OF HARVESTING CAPACITY

SPECIAL—During the '58 harvest, many Prairie farmers had an advance look at a sensational new self-propelled combine soon to be introduced by the J. I. Case Company.

They watched the new combine, the Case '1000', as it was put to the test on western farms under all kinds of field and crop conditions. They saw it perform in heavy crops, in continuous dawn-to-dusk operation. And they were amazed as it rolled through 40-bushel-per-acre fields, sweeping the fields 'clean' and filling its 60-bushel grain tank in just 12 minutes.

Day after day, the new Case '1000' went through these gruelling tests. It was put to work in the same fields with other well-known self-propelled machines—and one after another, it left them behind. The new Case not only threshed more grain in less time—it harvested extra grain from every acre!

This great new Case Combine will soon be on the way to Case dealers throughout Canada. Watch for your dealer's announcement—and don't buy any combine till you've seen the *all-new* CASE '1000'.

Farmers in many parts of the Prairies saw the new CASE self-propelled in action. Here's what they say about it:

"The huge capacity of the CASE '1000' is what I like first. Also the ease of handling at corners and also in varying crops with all controls convenient to operator. The pickup did a wonderful job of getting low down swath."



Mr. Arthur Dobson, Manitou, Manitoba



Mr. H. J. Hoepfner, Morden, Manitoba

"I like the new design of the machine, its big capacity, with full control of cylinder speed and concave adjustment on the move from the operator's seat."

"Since the CASE '1000' was demonstrated in this area, I've had three signed orders for delivery next fall. This combine will be in big demand when more farmers get a chance to see it in action."



Mr. Roland Pahal, Dealer, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

"After operating the CASE '1000' combine, I was so impressed that I'd say it is the greatest combine that has ever been built by any farm equipment machinery company."



Mr. Elmer Nelson, Wetaskiwin, Alberta

This CASE Combine Engine Sets New World's Record for Fuel Economy!

The new Case '1000' Combine is powered by the famous Case 700 Series tractor engine. This engine outperformed all other engines in its class in tests at Nebraska State College—and set a new world's record for fuel economy! It is reported that, under normal operating conditions, this engine should give top, trouble-free service for 15 to 20 years without a major overhaul.

Don't buy any combine until you write for further details on the new Case '1000' to:

J. I. CASE COMPANY, TORONTO, CANADA
1st in Quality for Over 100 Years.



Just a small section of the crowd on a Saskatchewan farm, watching the new Case '1000' perform.

Meet the team that helped to develop the new Case Combine . . . totaling over 150 active years' experience in the farm equipment industry



H. H. BLOOM, O.B.E.

Over 39 years' experience! President, J. I. CASE International, S. A., and Director of Canadian and export operations. Mr. Bloom has played an important part in developing self-propelled combines from the time of the very first models. During World War II, he served in Ottawa as Administrator of Farm and Construction Machinery.



G. A. McMILLAN

Over 23 years' experience! Managing Director, Canadian Division, J. I. CASE Company, Toronto. Until 1935, Mr. McMillan operated his own farm near Moose Jaw. With this background, he entered the farm equipment industry, and, along with Mr. Bloom, played an active part in the development of the modern self-propelled combine.



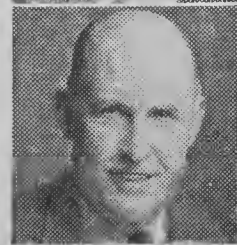
T. A. Haller, P.Eng.

30 years' experience! Vice-President, Engineering, J. I. CASE Co. Recognized as one of the world's leading farm machinery engineers.



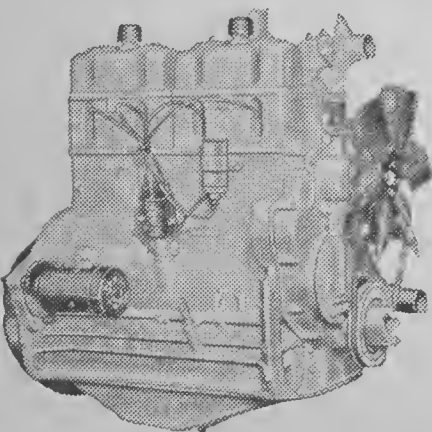
K. L. Magee, P.Eng.

27 years' experience! Director of Engineering, J. I. CASE Co. Member of field team which directed severe field tests of new combine throughout western Canada.



E. A. A.

32 years' experience! Research Engineer, J. I. CASE Co. Recognized as one of the world's leading farm machinery engineers.



Automatic Super-Duty Rolls Kracks Krimps All-Purpose Roller Mills

THE PERFECT WAY TO PROCESS WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, AND OTHER SMALL GRAIN. CANADA'S best, precision-built Grain Roller . . . Smart feeders everywhere are switching to Automatic Roller Mills to improve feeding results, stop feed waste and to get maximum gains from every bushel they feed. Automatic Mills are ruggedly constructed for long tough service. Available as a bench, skid or PTO trailer unit for farm and commercial work.



IDEAL for overhead mounting . . . over pits, mixers, tanks, trucks. Engineered for "Push-Button Feed Plant Operation" for farm or commercial use. Also available in stocked rolls two or three high. Rolls are self-adjusting for all groins.

Exclusive . . .

New "Tractor-Mounted" Roller Mill Fits to Tractor drawbar or 3-point hitch—with PTO drive for all makes of tractors. Perfect for moving from one location to another and for getting around in tight places.

TWELVE MODELS & SIZES AVAILABLE . . . CAPACITIES FROM 50 to 1200 bu. per hr. Prices start at \$179.00 FOB Swift Current, Sask.

Dealers & Agents Wanted

AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT MFG. CO., LTD.
P.O. Box 847 Swift Current, Sask., Canada

Copenhagen



"THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW"



—backache!
—tired out!
—rest disturbed!
ARE ALL WIVES FED UP?

When they are troubled by backache, that tired out feeling or disturbed rest, many, many women turn to Dodd's Kidney Pills. These conditions can be caused by excess acids and wastes in the system and Dodd's Kidney Pills stimulate the kidneys and aid their normal action of removing these excess acids and wastes. Then life seems brighter, housework lighter! Why don't you, too, try Dodd's?

63

Gray Hair

BRUSH IT AWAY—
LOOK YEARS YOUNGER

It's easy with Brownstone. Thousands praise its natural appearance. Instantly tints dull, faded or gray hair to lustrous shades of blonde, brown or black. For you and your permanent. Lasting. 90¢ and \$2.10 at Free Sample Bottle. Mailed natural hair color. Brown-Kentucky.

trial for 3 years, submitted to a vote in the summer as a result of increasing opposition. In this case the marketing plan received the confidence of more than two-thirds of those voting and so was to be continued.

Integrated farming was another live issue in 1958. As a result of capital scarcity on farms and lack of a steady supply of some farm products at the market place, processors, or other handlers, have embarked on arrangements with farmers whereby the handler guarantees to take the finished product at predetermined prices, and at the same time provides some of the capital in the form of feed and actual stock. The farmer may give up some control over his production in return for a more stable income (for that year) and maybe a larger income. The issues center on the importance and extent of the farmer's loss of sovereignty, and his eventual need for collective bargaining power, if and as the system becomes more widespread.

Government Programs and Policies

NO farmer lives by himself nowadays and the influence of governments was seen in several ways during 1958. Some of the important ones follow.

Item. An Act to Provide for the Stabilization of the Prices of Agricultural Commodities was passed by the House of Commons in January. This legislation superseded the old Agricultural Prices Support Act. It removed some of the previous arbitrariness by specifying mandatory minimum floor prices of 80 per cent of the average of the preceding 10 years, for 9 different products (excluding prairie grains). The board has actually dealt with some 18 products. Actual support prices might be set above the floor. Another new feature was provision for an advisory committee of farmers or representatives of farm organizations.

Item. The Prairie Farm Assistance Act was amended for the purpose of removing some inequities.

Item. Agreement was reached on the controversial South Saskatchewan River Dam.

Item. Instead of instituting deficiency payments as demanded by farm organizations as compensation for low prices and high costs, the Federal Government instituted a one-year-only acreage payment to Prairie grain growers totalling \$40 million. This was distributed on the basis of \$1 an acre with a maximum of \$200 per farm.

Item. Other policies or issues that are not discernible at the time of this writing are the results of Royal Commissions investigating price spreads, and box car allocations, and the Prime Minister's declaration that future agricultural policies will deal with the problems of agricultural credit, and some form of crop insurance.

To summarize briefly, we can say that Canadian farm net income was likely up in 1958 over 1957 on account of the buoyant demand for livestock and livestock products. However, it was probably still below the 10-year average because the extent of the rise was dampened by ever higher farm costs and marketing margins, and mediocre field crop production. V



Hi Folks:

All this hustle and bustle about Christmas reminds me of when I was a boy back in — well, it's not exactly any of your business how far back that was. Anyway, in those days people didn't go into debt for 6 or 8 months every year to buy a bunch of fancy knickknacks nobody needs or wants. Gifts were simple—it was the spirit of giving that really counted.

I remember my mother sending me over to a neighbor's with a present of three jars of homemade jam, all nicely wrapped in white tissue paper. Because she had a few misgivings about the gift arriving intact, she sent an older cousin along who was staying with us at the time, promising me that if anything happened to the jam en route it would be considered my fault and there'd be a session in the woodshed for me.

This cousin of mine was a very moral character who was always reading those Horatio Alger books. It worked out pretty good for him at that because he's a popular parson today. But, at the time, he was just a big pain in the neck. Anyhow, we started out in fine style, him carrying two jars and me one.

Well sir, to get to this neighbor's we had to cross a high footbridge over a creek. Right then I got the idea I could make a more romantic job of delivering this jam if I climbed up on one of the handrails and walked across like a tight rope artist, balancing my jar on my head.

Rural Route Letter

My cousin didn't think this was a very good idea, but when I pointed out that women carried jars on their heads in those pictures in our Bible story book he figured there couldn't be too much wrong with the notion.

I was halfway across when it happened, and suddenly I had to choose between saving myself or saving the jam.

Well sir, I argued with my cousin until I was blue in the face that all we had to do was to deliver the two jars and say nothing. When the neighbor met my mother later, she'd say "thanks for the jam," not "thanks for the three jars of jam." Who'd ever find out?

But my cousin wouldn't agree to this deception. He told me he couldn't enjoy his Christmas if he had a thing like this on his conscience. Much as the idea pained him, the only way this thing could be wiped clean was for me to confess and take the consequences.

"In 'Bound to Win' the hero was faced with the same choice," he consoled me, "and when he told the truth he was let off altogether."

The trouble was, my mother never had time to read "Bound to Win." When she got through with me I was bound to do anything she said, except sit down without wincing.

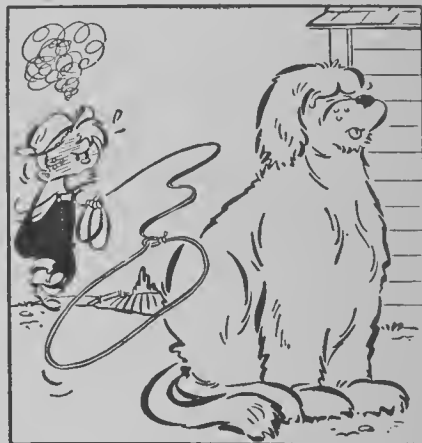
But we had a happy Christmas, and I hope you do the same.

Yours,

PETE WILLIAMS.

The Tillers

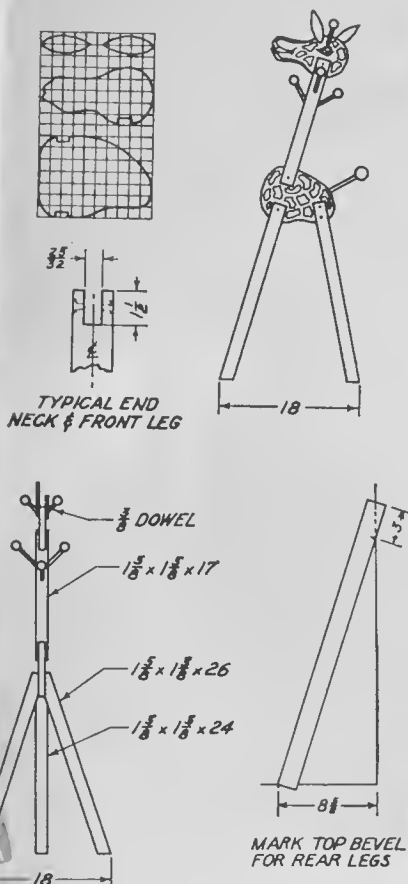
by JIM ZILVERBERG



Make a Giraffe Clothes Stand

by C. RAYMOND

IT'S much easier to form tidy habits in children if routine can be made fun rather than a chore. With clothes hooks on an animal-shaped stand within easy reach at their own level, hanging their own clothing neatly in place is more a game than a duty. The novel 3-legged giraffe diagrammed below makes an attractive and useful addition to any child's room.



Cut head and body from a 1" by 8" board, using a 1" grid as a guide in making the outlines. Make the ears from a piece of lath or leather. Cut neck and legs from 2" by 2" lumber. Notch both ends of neck and top of leg as shown.

Bore holes 5/8" deep at 45-degree angles in head, neck and tail for 3/8" dowel. Stagger holes in head to miss each other. From a piece of 3/8" dowel cut two pieces 2 1/2", four pieces 4", and one piece 6" long for head, neck and tail, respectively. Buy or carve six 1" wood balls for dowels on the head and neck and one 1 1/2" wood ball for the tail. Bore them for dowels. Glue and insert dowels.

Bore 1/4" holes for 1/4" stove bolts 1 1/2" long in the neck and front leg, first counterboring 5/8" in diameter and 3/16" deep to recess nuts and bolt heads. Bore matching holes in head and body, being sure notches fit together tightly. Assemble these parts. Cut a 3" bevel, as shown, at tops of rear legs and bore holes for 1/4" stove bolts 2 1/2" and 3 1/2" long at right angles to the bevel. Assemble parts. Cut bottoms of legs at angle to fit flat on floor.

Glue and insert knobbed dowels, as shown. Glue and attach ears with short roundhead screws. Paint entire giraffe yellow and add brown markings.



Magic costs
less than 1¢
per average baking!

Sing heigh-ho! for this sumptuous Magic Fruit Pudding

HERE'S MAGIC's modern version of a marvellous old recipe . . . the fruitiest fruit pudding and the most sumptuous flavor that ever crowned holiday feasting! It will bring you a rich reward of "season's compliments"—for you made it yourself!

Nothing like Magic Baking Powder to give you that light, tempting texture . . . to bring out the spicy-rich goodness of your chosen ingredients. Be sure you have Magic on hand for all your holiday baking.

MAGIC FRUIT PUDDING

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 1/2 c. seedless raisins | 1 tsp. ground cinnamon |
| 1 c. currants | 1/2 tsp. ground ginger |
| 1 c. cut-up seeded raisins | 1/2 tsp. grated nutmeg |
| 3/4 c. cut-up mixed candied peels and citron | 1/4 tsp. ground cloves |
| 1/2 c. almonds, blanched and halved | 1 c. chopped suet |
| 1 1/2 c. once-sifted pastry flour or 1 1/3 c. once-sifted all-purpose flour | 1 c. coarse soft bread crumbs |
| 3 tps. Magic Baking Powder | 1 1/4 c. lightly-packed brown sugar |
| 1 tsp. salt | 1 1/2 c. shredded raw apple |
| | 1 c. shredded raw carrot |
| | 3 eggs, well beaten |
| | 1/2 c. cold coffee |

Wash and dry seedless raisins and currants; add seeded raisins, almonds. Mix and sift 3 times, flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt; add fruits and nuts, a few at a time; mix well; mix in suet, bread crumbs and carrot. Combine eggs and coffee; add to pudding and mix the quarters fill greased large pudding mould with batter; cover parchment or with greased heavy paper; tie down. Steam, 4 hours. Uncover pudding until cold, then wrap closely and To re-heat pudding, steam 1 1/2 hours. Serve with hard sauce.



"A baker tests flour by 'feel' . . . and so do I. That's what sold me on Ogilvie from the start".

Who says you can't feel a difference in FLOUR?

Try this simple test with the flour you're now using. Pour some in a bowl . . . feel it . . . and judge its fineness. Then, buy a bag of Ogilvie All-purpose Flour—and see for yourself what we mean. Let it sift through your fingers. You'll discover that no flour *feels* softer, *looks* softer, actually *is* softer, finer and whiter than Ogilvie! *Yet it still retains all its natural goodness.*

Once you've tried this test . . . then see what Ogilvie's finer, softer flour *does* for your baking . . . we're satisfied that you'll be a regular customer for Ogilvie All-Purpose Flour.

The bakin'est flour
you can buy . . .

Ogilvie



Whether you bake 'em
turn out just perfect
le with Ogilvie Flour.

Everybody goes for Ogilvie's breakfast
buns . . . they're "light as the morning
dew", and the flavour's elegant, too.

Hard rolls or soft, take your choice—
but for best results be sure you bake
them with Ogilvie All-Purpose Flour.



S 521 C85 V-77 1958
COUNTRY GUIDE

PERIODICAL P2 39709031 SCI



000036166452

Date Due

[illegible]

S
521
C85
v.77
1958

SCIENCE
CAMERON LIBRARY

PERIODICAL

D1143